The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Discussion on the Salery Question in the Senate.

A War of Words Between Senators Sherman and Tipton.

A Protest from a Committee of the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana.

The Navy Appropriation Bill Considered in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions.

Several petitions were presented, asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors; asking that Congress enact necessary laws to prevent the traffic in Italian children; for the establishment of a uniform system of quarantine under national supervision; and asking for the repeal or modification of the bankrupt law.

The Bankrupt Law.

In presenting the petitions relating to the bankrupt law, Mr. Conkling said he had received, with the petitions against the repeal, a circular, which he inclosed, and which had been sent to country asking those to whom the blank petitions had been sent, to circulate and procure signatures, and also called for a contribution to a newspaper in Washington to work against the repeal of the law. These circulars were no part of the petitions; but he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the manner in which they were gotten up.

Mr. Logan said that he had received similar circulars, signed by various persons in New York, and others interested in the maintenance of the bankrupt law. The circular spoke of powerful lobbying being at work in Washington to urge the repeal of the bill, which was untrue. These blanket-mailing circulars should be understood. The petitions gotten up under them were sent here, showing public sentiment against the repeal when really they did not represent such sentiment.

Mr. Thurman did not wonder at registers in bankruptcy getting up petitions against the repeal when an example had been set them by a member of the Cabinet, who sent out 30,000 petitions for the repeal of the franking privilege.

Relief for the Missouri University.

Mr. Schurz introduced a bill for the relief of the University of the State of Missouri. Referred.

The Indian Territory.

Mr. Marshall (Me). introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all information in his possession relative to the unauthorized occupation of the Indian Territory by bodies of men in violation of treaty stipulations. Passed.

The Salary Law.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March 3d, increasing the salaries, was then resumed, and the question recurred on Mr. Pratt's amendment, which provides that the pay of the balance of this Congress shall be such in amount as to make the total, with that already received, $10,000, $5,000 for each year. The amendment was rejected by 45 nays to 14 ayes, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bogy, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Hamlin, Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Sargent, Schurz, Thurman, Wadleigh and Whyte.—14.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Crozier, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry (Conn.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Norwood, Ramsey, Sanlsbury, Ransom, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton and Wright.—45.

Mr. Pratt submitted another amendment, providing that the amount of the compensation of Senators, members and delegates for the year ending March 3d, 1874, shall be $7,500, and for the year ending March 3d, 1875, $2,500, exclusive of mileage and allowances.

Mr. Frelinghuysen opposed the amendment.

Mr. Scott thought it would be unjust to the Senators coming in.

Mr. Morton said of the two amendments of his colleague (Pratt), he thought the one just voted down was the fairest, and so that gave equality. The Constitutional objection urged against it he regarded as having no weight whatever. He did not doubt but that Congress would pay the members what was justly due them.

Mr. Pratt said to avoid doing any injustice to the new Senators, he would modify his amendment by inserting a proviso that the bill should apply only to those members elected and serving prior to December 1st, 1873.

Mr. Thurman said he would vote for the amendment so modified. The compensation must be uniform, and under this amendment it would be uniform.

Mr. Sherman said he would vote for the amendment, as he could stand the smaller pay as well as the other Senators.

Mr. Tipton said he hardly knew how to express himself in parliamentary language as to the desire of Senators to accomplish indirectly that which they cannot accomplish directly. The gentleman from Ohio (Sherman) said he could stand living on a small salary. Perhaps he can, when the sum document which comes to my table (producing a paper) speaks of men like Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the head of the Finance Committee, now a millionaire, who came into Congress poor.

Mr. Sherman—I ask the Senator from Nebraska if that is true?

Mr. Tipton—I know nothing about it, I give it as I get it.

Mr. Sherman—Well, Mr. President, that is grossly unsentorial and grossly false. The Senator who introduced that statement thereby violates his duty as a Senator, and deserves the condemnation of all his fellow Senators.

Mr. Tipton said he did not think it discreditable to read a fact. It was not discreditable to the gentleman, as others had come to the front poor, and are now rich. He meant nothing against the character or integrity of the Senator from Ohio. He (Tipton) had an amendment to offer to the bill, and that was to provide that there be a reduction in the compensation of Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, and Sherman, of Ohio, of $2,895, the amount each received as back pay under the act of July 28th, 1866. Thus there would be equality and a show of heaven's justice in the Senate of the United States. If that amendment should go through, he would turn to other gentlemen, and let them have the privilege of relieving their conscience and their pockets at the same time.

Mr. Sherman said he stated that the proposition made by the Senator from Indiana (Pratt) was not just, but if the Senate wanted to make the salary $5,000 per annum, he was willing. Look at the speech delivered here to-day in the Senate, which professed to be governed not only by rules of order, but by rules of gentlemen, and where there should be a marked degree of courtesy, a member comes and produces what he calls a document! What is it? Where is it?

Mr. Tipton (producing the paper)—It is the financial system unmasked and dissected—a speech delivered before the Grangers of Illinois by Morris H. Day.

Mr. Sherman—A speech I never saw or heard of before, made by somebody in Illinois, in which I am charged with being a millionaire. I wish to gracious I was. An insinuation that I have made money by my position.

Mr. Tipton—I utterly disclaim any such intention. I only wanted to show that if it is true that the Senator is worth a million, he ought not to be so forward in a step which might be injurious to others.

Mr. Sherman—If the Senator did not intend to make that charge, why did he introduce the paper here?

Mr. Tipton—My disclaimer is worth as much as that of the gentleman.

Mr. Sherman—I can say before man and before God, and defy the world, or any individual in the world, to show that I have received, directly or indirectly, since I have been a member of Congress, a dollar, except my pay, and I can show that I have sacrificed my private interests.

Mr. Tipton—I made the disclaimer in good faith.

Mr. Sherman—I accept it. When a Senator of the United States makes an insinuation against me, I meet it. The Senator having disclosed any intention to make such charge against me, I have nothing more to say. As I said before, I believe the committee has acted fully and wisely considered this salary matter. I am willing to surrender not only half my pay, but the whole, rather than have personal questions raised.

Mr. Boreman did not believe those who had taken the increased salary had committed a criminal act. If he thought he was surrounded by dishonest men, he would resign and go home among honest people.

Mr. Logan said the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana was a violation of the Constitution. He would vote for the repeal of the salary bill because he was acting in part as agent for the people of Illinois, but was not going to acknowledge he did wrong in voting for the increase. He desired to put himself right before his constituents, and tell them he was voting their sentiments for the repeal, not his own. If any Senator thought to get greater fame by confessing he had been stealing money, he could go ahead and do so, but he would not, as he had got his honestly.

Mr. Gordon favored a reduction of the salaries of Congressmen as well as those of high military and naval officers. He believed the General of the army received in pay and allowances $18,000 per annum, and he intended to introduce an amendment at the proper time curtailing all salaries. He favored the passage of a law for retrenching by millions, instead of by hundreds.

Mr. Wright said he had kept silent thus far, but he thought that the sooner the Senate acted on this bill the better it would be for the reputation of all. He hoped the Senate would come to a vote on the pending amendments at once, and those hereafter to be offered should be voted on without debate.

A vote was then taken on the second amendment of Mr. Pratt, and it was rejected.

Mr. Hamilton (Maryland) offered an amendment to strike out so much of the act of March 3d as provided for an increase of the salaries of the President, Vice President, members of Congress and delegates, and all other officers therein named, and the salaries of all said officers and clerks, of every name and description, shall be and remain as fixed by the laws in force at the time of the passage of the act, the provisions of which are hereby repealed; and, provided, that this repeal, so far as it relates to the salary of the President, shall not take effect until the 4th of March, 1877, and after which date said repeal as to the salary of said officer shall have full force and effect and as to all other officers from and after the taking effect of this act; and, provided further, that this repeal shall not relate to or affect the salaries of the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as now established by law.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) moved as an amendment that the allowance for mileage, hereafter to be paid to each Senator, Representative and Delegate for going to and returning from the seat of Government once in each session, shall be one-half of the sum allowed and paid prior to the act of March 3, 1873.

Louisiana Affairs.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following telegram from a committee of the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana:

To Hon. M H Carpenter, President of the Senate, and Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The legal Legislature of this State assembled to-day, in obedience to our organic law. We appeal to you to have your respective bodies the circumstances under which we met. The orders of the General commanding this Department, his statement of which we transmit herewith, who is acting under instructions from the Federal Government, and of such a character as to prevent all but a portion of our body taking part in this assemblage. Were these orders withdrawn, and our people assured that no interference would be made, we would at once be placed in a condition to discharge the duties resting upon us. We earnestly beg that Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, will afford us such relief as the nature of the case may require. We are the victims of dreadful oppression. The powers of the Government have been taken from the representatives by the people and given to a body of men who cannot even pretend to have been elected. We therefore appeal not only in the interest of our own people, but in the interest of the people of all of the States, and in the interest of public liberty. Our liberties have been destroyed by the action of a Federal Court, supported by the army of the United States. Will not the Guarantee article in the Constitution enable you to protect us? Judge Story has predicted that the erection of a despotism in one of the States will bring on the destruction of the whole Republic.

On behalf of forty-four Representatives and twenty Senators of the Louisiana General Assembly.

(Signed.) EDWARD BOOTH,
HOST. SUMNELL,
of the Senate.
JAS. L. LOBDELL,
M. J. FOSTER,
F. O. ZACHARIE,
of the House Committee.

Mr. Hamilton (Md.) moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Morton opposed that reference, and said it was not the first time that men in New Orleans had sent a telegram here. He moved that it be laid on the table. Adopted. Ayes 36, noes 20.

Communications from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving a list of persons of that Department using official postage stamps also a communication from the same officer in regard to the expenses incurred in the construction of railroads and canals. Laid on the table.

The Salary Bill.

The salary bill was again taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morrill was rejected by a vote of 33 nays to 30 ayes.

Mr. Cragin (New Hampshire) moved to amend so as to provide that the mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the forty-third Congress. Adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was then adopted by a vote of 32 ayes to 29 nays.

Mr. Edmunds moved as an amendment that the reduction of salaries herein provided for shall take effect on the 4th of March, 1873, and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall compute the rage accordingly, and shall make payable in monthly installments for said salaries at the rate necessary to effectuate these provisions within nine months next hereafter.

Pending the vote on this amendment, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Money Refunded.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, (New York) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of money refunded since the 4th of March, 1873, on account of customs, duties and internal taxes previously paid into the Treasury, with names, amounts, reason for refunding, &c. The resolution was adopted.

Educational Fund.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of sales of public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. Kasson opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed to take control of the question of education from the States and to call into exercise new powers on the part of the federal Government.

Mr. Butler (Tenn.) spoke in favor of the bill, and then it went over till the next morning hour, next Tuesday.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. It appropriates $16,585,856.

Mr. Hale (Maine), who had charge of the bill, opened the discussion. He stated in what particulars expenditures had been cut down. The amount appropriated in the bill was only about half a million more than was appropriated for the navy in 1859, and all reductions were made with the assent of the Secretary of the Navy, who had contributed to forward the efforts of the Committee in that direction.

Mr. Beck declared his belief that the efficiency of the navy could not be kept up for the amount appropriated in the bill. He had seen low appropriation bills before, but they had always been followed by deficiencies. That had been done particularly in the year preceding the first election of General Grant, but the next year Congress had to supply deficiencies to the amount of $28,000,000. The same thing occurred in connection with the second election of General Grant.

Mr. Dawes reminded Mr. Beck that the $28,000,000 deficiency came over from President Johnson's administration.

Mr. Beck, replying that subject, went on to criticise the Secretary of the Treasury for inflating the currency in violation of law.

Mr. Archer declared the bill to be a delusion, and said that the amount of sixteen millions appropriated by the bill would necessarily create a deficiency bill for at least five millions. He charged the Committee on Appropriations with having shown no appreciation of the difficulty of the foreign relations of this country. The difficulties with Spain had not passed by. There had been a probability that the relations with Spain might remain peaceful while Castelar was at the head of the Spanish Government, for Castelar was known to be a friend of the American Republic. But that very friendship had caused his deposition, and in his place was now bloody Serrano, who had nothing but hatred and dislike to the United States, and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand not on the usual peace basis, but one-fourth below it. No greater mistake could be made than to reduce down the navy in the cry of economy. True economy was to keep up a strong navy, in order that war may be averted, not to be economical until war comes, and then launch out into wild expenditure.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Scofield, and Wood, the latter contending that the American navy was ample enough, and even too large if the people were to be taxed any further to maintain it. He thought the appropriation should be still further reduced. All the expenditures of the Government were profligate and extravagant, and should be cut down.

Mr. Hale hoped that the Republican side of the House would sustain the bill in the interest of economy.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The file, saw, and ax factories in Beaver Falls will resume full time, full pay, &c., on the 5th inst.

The Cambria Iron Company's new blast furnace is under roof and almost ready for the machinery, &c., to be placed in position.

The rolling mill at St. Albans, Vt., is still idle, in consequence of the strike.

The Valley rail mill, at Youngstown, Ohio, will be put in operation on the 5th inst.

The employes at the Taunton (Mass.) locomotive works have had their wages reduced ten per cent.

The Valley Machine Company, East Hampton, Mass., have resumed work on full time and full pay.

The Katahdin blast furnace, the only one in Maine, is blowing, producing six tons of charcoal pig iron per day.

It is expected that the Sprague mills and print works, at Providence, R. I., will in the course of a few days be running on full time.

Some 200 boys employed by the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company are on a strike to prevent a reduction of wages. Nearly every boy in the vicinity works in the factory. Since the boys' strike, the men have also struck, and the factory is closed.

—A board of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the sinking of the steamer Virginius is in session in Washington.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTO

The Postmaster General Opposed to the Restoration of the Franking Privilege—The Naval Appropriations—French Postal Treaty Negotiations—Statistics of Crime—Almost Certain Repeal of the Salary Law—Post Routes and Post Roads—Alex. Stephens' Peculiar Position—Reducing the Expenditures—Speeches on the Civil Rights Bill—Competition for an Office.

[*From our Regular Correspondent.*]

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1874.

Postmaster General Opposed to the Restoration of the Franking Privilege.

The Postmaster General is decidedly opposed to any partial restoration of the franking privilege. He holds that if public documents are useful to the masses and must be transmitted, Congress should appropriate the money to pay the postage thereon, or let those desiring them send for them and pay for their transmission. If the documents are valuable ones, Congress should do this; if they are not then, why print them? He furthermore suggests that any partial restoration of the franking privilege will clog the mails with public documents and greatly hinder and embarrass the efforts of the department to provide for the speedy transmission of the mails by a first class system of postal cars, which it is now being sought to establish all over the country.

The Naval Appropriations.

The naval appropriation of $5,000,000 will not hold out very long. The expenditures of the Navy Department last month were $4,000,000, part of which was from the regular appropriation granted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and not from $5,000,000 extra appropriation; but the demands on this last named amount are to be quite large in the future to meet the expenditures for work recently laid out and partially in progress. Eastern Representatives are strongly in favor of liberal appropriations for the navy, but say this will be a bad year for impressing the country upon Congress, as the disposition in the House now is to look with disfavor and scrutinize propositions calling for money, but it will get bravely over this cautiousness towards the last of the session, and bill upon bill, aggregating thousands upon thousands of dollars will go through in a manner calculated to make the Granger members and others who are new at their posts dizzy with amazement.

French Postal Treaty Negotiations.

The negotiations for a French postal treaty still remain in statu quo, the French Government having neglected to answer our last proposition. The Marquis of Noailles, while here, appeared always anxious to conclude the negotiations, that if might be the crowning glory of his mission as minister from France. It is said that the only diplomatic correspondence entered into between himself and his Government was in relation to this subject. The desire on the part of most of the representatives to this country from nations abroad, leans towards establishing postal treaties, in order that they may have some official correspondence with their respective nations.

Efforts to improve the commercial relations between nations are not so often agitated by foreign representatives.

Statistics of Crime.

The Attorney General, last year, sent out circulars to county clerks requesting a detailed statement of the crimes committed during the year 1872 which are cognizable by the State and county courts, so that he could give full statistics of crime in the last annual report. Thirty-five hundred circulars were forwarded, and in return he received answers to only about seven hundred of these, no State in full. This was probably owing to the want of an appropriation so as to compensate the clerks for compiling these statistics. To so that have been received are quite interesting, and if full reports from all the States had been obtained it would have been valuable information for Congress in reference to the criminal laws.

Almost Certain Repeal of the Salary Law.

The general expression of Senators in reference to the repeal of the salary law, is that the repeal will be carried in the Senate, and the salary fixed at the old figure. This will bring the question back to the House, and as that body is inclined to tenaciously hold to an increase in some form, another hot debate will spring up; or under the filibustering rules, well known and often practiced by the House, the final vote on the passage of the bill may be delayed until far into the session.

Post Routes and Post Roads.

Judge Poland desires to wipe out from the statute book the cumbersome descriptions of plans showing post routes in the far west and Territories. The revised statute even contains 600 pages of the post routes, and he is determined to get Congress to authorize their transfer into post roads. For this reason he has offered a bill to that effect in the House. When this is done those desiring to establish mail communications over what is now known as post routes will not be compelled to petition Congress and get a special bill through for that purpose. All are to be classed as post roads.

Reducing the Expenditures.

The idea is quite general among members of the Ways and Means Committee, as well as prominent men in the House, that nothing stands in the way of reducing the expenditures of the Government, and cutting down the estimates so that sufficient revenue can be obtained for current expenses without increased taxation. The President and Secretary of the Treasury, however, are not entirely satisfied with this, and think that the work of paying off the national debt ought to continue in the same manner as heretofore, and the Ways and Means Committee therefor have knowledge that increased taxation is to be urged again this session.

Speeches on the Civil Rights Bill.

So far speeches *pro* and *con* concerning the Civil Rights have been characterized by their mild and reasonable tone. As the combat thickens, however, there will be no doubt a heated debate, in which party feeling will run very high. Senator Sumner is busier now than ever in his efforts to secure its passage, and is frequently seen on the floor of the House, busily employed in reference to it, with the Republican members.

The Lights on Vessels.

The Treasury Department has received information that some thirty or forty vessels in New York harbor are not carrying their lights according to law, by refusing to put them up until long after dark, instead of at sunset, &c. The Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, D. D. Smith, Esq., will make an investigation into the matter. The penalty attached to violation of the law in this respect is a fine of two hundred dollars for each day the offence is committed.

Fortification Pruning.

The next subject to be taken in hand by the House Appropriation Committee will be the fortification bill, and the pruning knife will go into the estimates deeply.

Alex. Stephens' Peculiar Position.

Owing to the peculiar peculiar position occupied by Mr. Stephens during the late war, there is considerable speculation here in reference as what he intends to do. His admiration of President Grant is well known, and some of the friends of the latter predict that he will come out ere long squarely in favor of the President, and in so far as party measures go become a prominent Republican. His Democratic friends, however, aver that he will not forsake the doctrine of State Rights, whatever else he may do.

DIAMOND.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, January 1, 1874.

Balance in Treasury December 31, 1873 ..... $ 1,816,196 73

Applicable to the payment of over due loans;

Relief notes and interest certificates 240,682 03

$ 1,575,514 70

Amount of registered loan, act February 2, 1867, on which interest ceased July 31, 1873, and payable on demand 106,700 00

LOANS REDEEMED DURING MONTH OF DEC., 1873.

Six per cent loan, act of February 2, 1867, par ..... $ 10,250 00

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Four and one-half per cent. bonds $ 87,000 00
Five per cent. bonds 3,953,500 00
Six per cent. bonds 400,000 00

Total ..... $ 4,423,500 00

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Five per cent. bonds 907,200 00
Six per cent. bonds 19,627,600 00

Total ..... $ 20,534,800 00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.

Five per cent. bonds ..... $ 133,221 97
Six per cent. bonds 11,211 06

Total ..... $ 144,433 03

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Loan relief, act May 4, 1841 ... $ 96,249 00
Interest certificates, unclaimed 4,448 28
Domestic creditors 44 67

Total ..... $ 100,742 05

CHAMBERSBURG CERTIFICATES, ACT MAY 27, 1871.

Six per cent. certificates outstanding and unclaimed ..... $ 85,096 86

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIPT FUND OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Six per cent. bonds, act April 3, 1872 ..... $ 500,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt bearing coin interest ..... $ 4,423,500 00
Debt bearing interest in U. S. currency 20,534,800 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped 144,433 03
Debt bearing no interest 100,742 05
Chambersburg certificates, act May 27, 1871 ..... 85,096 86
Agricultural college land script fund of Pennsylvania 500,000 00

Total debt Dec. 31, 1873 ..... $ 25,788,571 94

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

—The body of William Osborne, aged sixty, late Superintendent of the Washington (D. C.) Board of Public Works, and missing since December 19th, was found hanging from a tree near that city on Wednesday.

—There are rumors that John Buttrick, Cashier of the Wamesit (Mass.) National Bank, has a discrepancy of over fifty thousand dollars in his accounts.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Both Houses Settled to Work.

Arranging the Matter of Rules.

A Dispute on Printing the New Constitution.

An Attempt at Adjournment Promptly Squelched.

The Digest Donation Passed Around as Usual.

The "First Legislature" Question Amicably Settled.

The Governor's Contributions to the Senate's Night Session.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, January 8, 1874.

This was rather a dull day here, the proceedings of the Legislature being devoid of any special interest—chiefly, perhaps, from the fact that all important actions had been in a measure anticipated.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at the usual hour, and at once the question of joint rules was taken up and the greater part of the session occupied with the rules.

Sworn to Support the New Constitution.

After this business had been finished, Senator White of Indiana moved that the Senators be sworn to support the new Constitution which was agreed to.

Senator McSherry administered the oath to Speaker Strang, who in turn administered it to the remainder of the Senators.

Interesting to Builders.

Senator Anderson introduced an act providing for the repeal of all laws relating to liens for mechanics' material, or men, that are local in their application.

A motion to adjourn sine die, at half-past twelve Senate went into Joint Session with the House to canvass the vote on State Treasurer.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock, Speaker McCormick in the chair.

Mr. Foster, of Schuylkill, moved the appointment of a committee of investigation on banks and trust companies, but the motion was not agreed to, and was laid over.

Printing the Constitution.

Mr. Wilcox, of Erie, moved that the printing of five thousand copies of the new Constitution be ordered.

The motion was amended to read "five hundred," and was discussed at some length. Finally the House divided on the matter, and it was postponed.

Mr. Buckwalter, of Columbia, read an act to regulate the printing of notices of local legislation. It was referred.

Newmyer's Resolution Passed.

Mr. Newmyer called up his resolution in reference to the time of electing members of the House for 1875—which was introduced yesterday—and it was passed with only two dissenting voices—Messrs. Cragan and Loftus, Democratic members from Luzerne.

No Adjournment.

An attempt was made to have the House adjourn for a week, but it was defeated principally through the efforts of the Western members.

Mr. Ammerman, of Montour, offered a resolution granting the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which was agreed to.

The "Digest" Donations.

Mr. McCulloch, of Berks, offered a resolution ordering the presentation of a copy of Purdon's Digest to each member.

The resolution was opposed in some quarters, and an amendment offered to confine the gift to such members as had never received a copy of this work. The amendment, however, was voted down, and the original resolution was passed.

An announcement of the Committee on Rules was made with Mr. Cross, of Beaver, as Chairman.

The House also spent some time considering the matter of rules, and at half past twelve went into joint session.

The Vote on Treasurer.

The Joint Session canvassed the vote on State Treasurer. The returns showed Mr. R. W. Mackey to have recorded 244,666 votes, a majority of 25,233 over his opponent Mr. Hutchinson.

The Joint Session then adjourned, and at half-past one o'clock, both houses adjourned. In the Senate, however, it was decided to hold a night session to consider vetoes from the Governor.

Personal.

Speaker McCormick has selected Edward Milliken, of Pittsburgh, as his Secretary. B.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., January 8.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Ira A. Eastman presided. James A. Western was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the people of the State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, independent State; favoring union and the rights of States as defined by the Constitution; urging retrenchment, reform and economy in the expenditures of the National and State Governments; denouncing all unjust and unequal systems of taxation; condemning land grants to corporations; regreting that the veto power had never been used by President Grant for the protection of the rights of the people; affirming adherence to the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms of 1872; declaring that the present National Administration has justly brought upon itself the condemnation and contempt of the American people, demanding the repeal of the salary act, and declaring that they will not support any man for office who will vote for the bill or who is not in favor of its repeal; opposing all monopolies which operate for the benefit of privileged persons or classes; recognizing the grievances of which farmers and other producing classes complain; favoring a revision of the laws relative to savings banks; approving a judicious license law, and extending hearty congratulations to our brethern of the West for the signal victories achieved in behalf of the honest and equal administration of the Government.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THE STORM.

Land-Slides on Railroads.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 8.—A continuous storm has caused land slides on the Poughkeepsie & Easton, and the Duchess and Columbia Railroads, and washed away the Audan River Railroad bridge, south of Croton, detaining the early morning trains from New York.

Inundations in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 8.—The heavy fall of rain has had a disastrous effect in the Naugatuck and Housatonic valleys. The lower portions of the manufacturing villages of Derby, Birmingham and Ansonia are submerged. Railroad travel to these points is later rupted, bridges having been carried away, and long pieces of embankments on the Derby, Housatonic & Naugatuck Railroads have been dislodged. The rain fall is the greatest for twenty years. Manufacturing has ceased, and the greatest excitement prevails at Bridgeport, Westport, and neighboring localities. Many bridges and dams have been swept away, and river channels are filled, rendering repairs of hundreds of thousands of dollars necessary. The Naugatuck Railroad is the greatest sufferer.

THE RIVERS.

Thursday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—The river continues to rise, with 20 feet of water here last evening, 15 feet space under the Suspension bridge, and 70 feet under the Newport Bridge.... The Oakland passed up for Pittsburgh to-day night.

Yesterday's St. Louis *Democrat* says:—Captain Adams leaves with the Wild Duck regretfully, for Pittsburgh. He takes in tow two or perhaps three barges loaded with Iron Mountain ore. We hope the wild bird will get to this port again with 1,000 tons of Pittsburgh goods before the month is out.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:—The following is the amount of wharfage collected at the port of Louisville for the past two weeks, ending Jan. 3:

City Wharf	$574 40
Portland	124 50
Strader's	649 00
Total	$1,346 90

POTTSVILLE.

Proposition of Coal Operators for a Sliding Scale of Prices.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., January 8.—The coal operators made a proposition to the miners to make the basis for wages during 1874 on a sliding scale, to go as low as $2.25. It is believed the miners will accept it, and that no trouble will occur in the coal regions.

LEGISLATURES.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 8.—Governor Washburne delivered his message to the Legislature to-day. The commercial and industrial interests of the Commonwealth are represented as prosperous. The amount of the present funded debt of the State $28,477,804. The Governor favors the enactment of a ten hour law.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—The steamships Italy, from New York, and Canadian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The steamships New York, from Bremen, Nevada and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, have arrived.

PORTLAND, Me., January 8.—The steamer Prussian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The New York Ballet.

The salaries received by the New York ballet will be seen to amount to an enormous sum during a season. The following is a correct scale: Premieres, $100 to $400 per week; coryphees, $40 to $70; front line, $25 to $40; dancing ballet, $20 to $30; extra ballet, $8 to $12. The latter class are mostly beginners, who are not regularly engaged, but who fill up the room on special occasions in marches, tableaux, and extra figures. A volume might be written on their habits, mode of life, and domestic qualities. Sufficient to say that they inhabit the streets contiguous to the theatre in which they appear; about two-thirds of them are married and have children or relatives who depend upon them for support, and that in their private life they are quiet and domestic, and that their prevailing weakness is inexpressible fondness for dress. They are not by any means as bad as they are painted, and will favorably compare with the working girls in this or any other city in their general deportment. In the smaller class who bring disrepute upon the ballet. They are much better paid than the working girl, and lead equally pure lives, and in the major number of cases the ballet girl is industrious, when not engaged at the theatre, and is under the protection of parents or relatives, a much larger number of them being married than generally supposed. Their stage life and business give them easier manners, and a kind of dash in their bearing that is too often misconstrued.

An Anecdote of Rossini.

There is a story told of Rossini which may not possibly be the less authentic from its failure to become incorporated among the many anecdotes collected in the formal biography of the maestro. One day an organgrinder, making his rounds, stopped before Rossini's door, and began executing "Di tanti palpiti" on his instrument in that excruciating way which has caused Holmes to describe street-organists as crusaders sent from some infernal clime to lop the ears of sentiment, and dock the tail of rhyme." Pretty soon a voice called out to the musician, "Quicker! quicker!" The performer only started. "Quicker, I say; it's allegro." The organist confessed his inability to secure the refinements, when the impatient Rossini, for he it was, seized the handle and turned it to the right measure. Thank you for the lesson," said the organgrinder. The next morning the pupil reappeared and played with so much spirit that a voice from the house cried "Bravi!" while a louis rattled on the pavement. This is perhaps the oddest bit of instruction ever said to have been given by Rossini.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

FOREIGN.

The Entire Reserve of the Spanish Army Called Out.

Suppressed Carlist Journals Permitted to Resume Publication.

Another Explosion at Cartagena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Financial.

LONDON, January 8.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £325,000, instead of £510,000 previously reported, during the past week. The amount withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £402,000. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, which last week was 39 per cent., is now 43¾ per cent.

Perjury in the Tichborne Case.

At the trial of Lule to-day for perjury in the Tichborne case, a police officer swore that the prisoner confessed that he had been instructed how to testify by Onslow, Whalley, Captain Brown and others, that his only object was to make money, that at first he was averse to appearing in court, but that Onslow, who expected to receive the bulk of the Tichborne property if the claimant was successful, insisted on his testifying as directed, and promised him a stewardship in return for his services.

Mr. Onslow has written a letter to the press, explaining his connection with Lule, and contradicting the charges made by the latter in his confession to a policeman.

Tunnel Caved In.

Two miles of the tunnel of the Great Western Railway between Merthyer and Aberdeen caved in to-day.

SPAIN.

Another Explosion at Cartagena.

MADRID, January 8.—Another powder magazine in Cartagena exploded yesterday.

The Entire Reserve Called Out.

MADRID, January 8.—A decree has been issued calling out the entire reserve of 1874 for active service.

Suppressed Carlist Journals Resuming.

The suppressed Carlist journals have been permitted to resume publication on certain conditions.

FRANCE.

The Finances.

PARIS, January 8.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 510,000 francs during the past week.

The Assembly Proceedings.

VERSAILLES, January 8.—The Assembly has resumed its sittings. A motion to postpone the bill concerning the nomination of Mayors, after violent debate, was carried against the Government by a majority of 42 votes.

MEMPHIS.

Abuses in the County Poor House —Mismanagement and Brutality.

MEMPHIS, January 8.—The report of the grand jury of the Criminal Court to Judge Flippen, made to-day, has created considerable excitement. They found the poor house to be a hospital and house of asylum combined, wherein the sick and well, sane and insane, blacks and whites, were all mixed together indiscriminately. As an instance, patients with loathsome dis eases were in rooms with healthy ones. The food given was neither good or sufficient in quantity, while a total disregard of the association of the sexes exists, and an idiotic female, who had been an inmate five years, was found in a state of pregnancy that the inmates, without regard to sex, were kicked, cuffed and whipped with a knotted bull whip, and beaten like oxen by Dr. G. G. Hewin and his assistant, H. A. Grashy. In conclusion, they state that the manner in which the Poor House is governed is a disgrace to the county.

The "Salon" in America.

There is no talk more tiresome than that which has to do with the *salon* in America. There is no *salon* here; every house containing a clever, well bred, hospitable family has the *salon*, but for the French *salon* proper, the result of centuries of civilization, wit, ease, idleness, caste, habit of society, and money—that is another thing. It is out of all character with the age and conditions of the country—it does not fit well with the American mind. Practical, disposed to money, and political cliques, fond of wealth, our countrymen and women are far enough from the establishment of *salons*. As for our literary people, there is too much hard work and too little equality of riches among them to permit the literary organized society anew. The *salon* is rather a system than an instance, and it is beyond the power of the comparatively few who have all the good gifts of social and intellectual accomplishments, and command much money, to set up a system. While it is getting ready to come two or three hundred years from now, it may be just as well to stop talking about it, and to rest contented, whenever we can have it with what long ago was the chief delight of wise old Michael de Montaigne—"the conversation of sincere and ingenuous men, and of beautiful and well-bred women.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—Cattle declined 50@75c; market quiet; very few on sale to-day; the general quality of country offerings medium or poor; fair quality extra not wanted; 2,500 head sold at $4@5 for ordinary to choice and prices a shade higher; corn fed Western steers, 1,000 lbs average, 5,962 head. Sheep dull at 4@5c; receipts 1,712.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the headings of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

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TO LET—HOUSE—THAT FINE NEW STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 37 Pittsburgh Diamond. Inquire of JAMES GODFREY, Real Estate Agent, No. 32 North Diamond street, Allegheny, Pa. ja6:x23

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

WE ARE under obligations to Surveyor General Beath for a copy of his annual report.

A BRITISH fleet is being concentrated in Cuban waters, but for what specific purpose, is not stated.

THE New Hampshire Republicans have entered upon the Gubernatorial canvass by nominating Luther McCutchins as their candidate for Governor. The repeal of the salary grab is insisted on in their platform.

GENERAL BUTLER has never been supposed to be particularly favorable to Civil Service Reform; but he now proposes to distinguish himself by making battle on that institution. He has shrewdly selected a soldier for a test case.

GENERAL BUTLER'S Civil Rights bill is very strongly denounced, as going beyond the mere conferment of civil rights proper on the colored race, and aiming at social equality. We judge much of this opposition arises from misapprehension of facts.

THE SALE of pews in Beecher's church, Brooklyn, netted a trifle more than any previous sale. Mr. Beecher is reported to accept this as a vindication of his reputation by his church. It may be so viewed without impropriety, although he certainly did not need further vindicating.

THE only votes cast against Newmyer's resolution, declaring the session of 1875 to be the first regular session of the Legislature under the new Constitution, were Cragan and Loftus, both Democrats. Yet Orvis and Brockway, Democratic leaders, pretend that their party favors the views of the people.

THE Associated Press agent of this city seems bent on using his position for advertising specialties of one kind or other. We are curious to know how much profit there was in the notice sent to other cities of a certain defence of Abraham Lincoln's piety, in advance of its publication in this city.

THE course adopted by Attorney General Williams, in asking the President to withdraw his name from before the Senate, has created an impression at the Capital decidedly favorable to him. The rumor that he is to go abroad is denied, the name of General Bristow, as a nominee for the position of Attorney General will be withdrawn, and Mr. Williams will remain in the Cabinet.

OUR Western members certainly deserve commendation for the earnestness which they have displayed since the opening of the session—and which was especially evinced yesterday by their opposition to, and defeat of the proposed week's recess. They seem to understand they have been sent there for business, and manifest a reasonable amount of anxiety to keep abreast of the wishes of their constituents.

GOVERNOR DIX favored the New York Legislature with a lengthy message, in which the finances of the State were elaborately considered and important suggestions offered. The Governor finds many evils to be remedied, and urges action on several Constitutional amendments before the Legislature. These require to be passed upon by the law making body a second time before being submitted to the people.

WE HAVE freely objected to Judge Williams, as not being a suitable person for Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but we have no sympathy with the coarse pursued by some journals, of assuming that President Grant did a criminal deed in nominating him. Attorney General Williams has creditably filled very important positions, and it is fair to remember that, in selecting him, a safe and careful man was nominated—two very important qualities.

JUDGE KELLY'S plan of convertible bonds is now under consideration at Washington, and hopes are entertained that it will be adopted. This simply looks to realizing what has been so fully canvassed in various places—the issue of a sufficiency of currency to meet the demands of the country in times of stringency, and funding it in bonds bearing interest at 3 65-100 per cent. This plan of relieving the necessities of the business public is, we think, one of the best proposed, thus far, and we will be glad to see it given effect.

THE adoption of Mr. Newmyer's resolution, in the House, yesterday, fixing 1875 as the time for the first Legislature under the new Constitution, settles a question that looked a little troublesome at first—and settled it in a way that will doubtless be acceptable to the people generally. A noticable feature of the vote on this question was the unanimity developed. It verily seems that our law makers at Harrisburg this year, on anything pertaining to the new Constitution, are blessed with a refreshingly fraternal feeling.

YESTERDAY'S GAZETTE contained what purported to be a statement of Robert J. Grier, in regard to certain gentlemen's accounts with the Nation Trust Company. We warned our readers that there no doubt would be a denial of it, and yesterday our reporter, in order to find what truth there was in the statement, called on several parties, and, as will be seen in his interview with them, they put a different face on the matter. As the gentlemen he implicates in bringing the bank into trouble have always borne good characters, and are among our best business men, we think the public prefer to believe them, in preference to Mr. Grier.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Schools has received very considerable praise, for its thorough and complete presentation of the condition of our schools, and statement of their needs, and it deserves the praise bestowed. There are so many subjects treated of, that we do not pretend in a single brief article to refer, even to the more prominent of them, —we select one of the number for comment. We are glad to notice that Mr. Wickersham seems, in the current report, to recognize some of the evils of an attempt at compulsory education, although he still adheres to the principle. He seeks to meet the obvious evils of such a law as he advises by introducing a benevolent feature. Recognizing that a rigid compulsory education law could not be enforced, and would not cure the evil of non-attendance at school if it were, he proposes a modified compulsory education law, requiring parents, guardians and employers to send their children to school a certain number of months per year, up to a certain age. He would then have for friendless children, in certain specified districts homes, to which children not sent to school shall be sent at the cost of parents, if they are able to pay, and at the cost of the public if otherwise.

This latter idea standing by itself, is a good one. When once it is clearly established that children cannot be induced to attend school, by other than compulsory means, the suggestion above referred to becomes important. But we are yet to be convinced on this very point. The statistics, unfortunately, are not sufficiently comprehensive for correct generalization. They show an apparent average attendance of about eighty per cent. of enrolled children. But on one point we have specific information—it is that but 374 of the 15,000 teachers of the State have "that practical preparation for their business which ensures success." Many who hold certificates as good teachers, "are good only as apprentices." We have contended, and still insist, that one test of "good teaching" is the power to attract children to the schools. And if, with admittedly poor teachers, eighty per cent. of children enrolled attend, we submit, with good teachers, a satisfactory attendance should be secured.

Unfortunately, we are not able to offer any city as a test on this question. Pittsburgh shows an average of eighty-five per cent. of attendance, and Johnstown ninety-two. It is a well known fact, in this city, that as schools have been made increasingly attractive, the average attendance has increased. How far this can be carried, we do not know; but we are yet to be convinced that in the improvement of schools, and teachers, the entire difficulty of attendance will not find solution.

We have said that the benevolent proposition of Mr. Wickersham might do as a last resort. We fear that there may be evil, as well as good in it. To send a child to a school for friendless children, because of the poverty of its parents, will tend, we fear, to throw over its mind the sombre influence of pauperism or of seeming guilt and punishment. We fear the moral effect of this. While not absolutely opposed to it, we are convinced that it should not be resorted to till other efforts fail. These refer to the improvement of schools. Make them attractive and efficient, and we are yet to be convinced that we need import a Prussian monarchical system of schools here.

THE FEBRUARY ELECTION.

The proclamation of the new Constitution, and the construction put upon it, make it certain that our municipal election for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller must take place on the third Tuesday in February next. A bill is pending in the Senate which incidentally recognizes this day as the time for holding municipal elections in the State. It specifically provides the manner in which such election shall be held in Philadelphia, but recognizes the date as beyond doubt or controversy. If there shall be doubt, after this law is enacted, the question may be carried to the Supreme Court for determination; but we do not suppose it will be seriously questioned. This being the case, the consideration of duty, as regards the election in this city, should present itself prominently to the attention of the people. Speaking to Republicans particularly, and all good citizens generally, we have several suggestions to offer:

1. The new Constitution was originated and canvassed to its final vote as a reform measure in our State politics. This involves and includes reform in our municpal politics, in so far as it may be needed to free them from the class of influences which have brought reproach on the city, and the Republican party name. And these remarks apply with peculiar force to this city, in view of the recent developments, which have sapped the confidence of the people in all that pertains to the fiduciary management of the city. We do not say that our officials merit the lack of confidence which exists, but that it is their misfortune to hold office at a time when wide-spread suspicion exists relative to the management of fiduciary trusts.

2. In view of this, the Republican party should see to it that an excellent class of nominations be made for all the offices to be filled, and that these nominations comprise new men. The reason is obvious. The people are determined to fill offices to their satisfaction hereafter; and particularly now, when all the controversy over the new Constitution and political reform is yet fresh in their minds. We do not imagine that it is possible to elect, at the coming February election, the old officials in the offices under mention for another term. Party lines have been loosely drawn in our city affairs, for several years past. The last Mayoralty election illustrated this. Mayor Blackmore is in office, only because an obnoxious candidate was saddled on the Republican party. And the recent election for Councils, in several wards, showed that this feeling of independence, this preference for good men, without respect to party lines, is more rife now than it was two years ago. It will be utter folly, then, to fly in the faces of the people.

3. In order that proper names may be selected, the canvass should begin forthwith. The Democracy have already secured a preliminary organization with a view to the Charter election. They apparently intend to contest for the offices to be filled; and if they have any wisdom at all, will put a good class of men in nomination. If they do not, and the Republicans fail to do so, as well, we may rely on seeing a citizens' ticket in the field, with good prospects of success. This we should avoid. We believe the Republican party deserves a large share of the credit of the new Constitution. A Republican legislature made the new Constitution possible, and we are confident that a large majority of the votes cast in its favor were from Republicans. Hence we claim for the party the benefit of what it has done in particular. But in order to this a good and satisfactory class of nominations must be made. This is, however, in the hands of the people, and must be secured by an interchange of counsel, and the presentation of the right names for office. We hope this preliminary canvass will be promptly entered upon and vigorously made. Let the best names the city affords be selected for the several offices to be filled. This done, and no one need doubt that the Republican party will promptly ratify the nominations made, by electing the ticket by a large majority. We feel particularly anxious for a good outcome to this election. We are not solicitous as to particular names, except that they are good and represent sound Republicans. To a ticket thus made up we will give enthusiastic support, and the people will promptly ratify.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.

Domestic Implements of Old-time Household Industry in Bottles.

[From the Brownsville Clipper.]

An elderly gentleman named Wiggins, formerly of this county, now of one of the Western States, called at our sanctum a few days since and exhibited an artificial curiosity, the nature of which the whole world could not guess in a life-time, for it gives evidence of one of the oldest intellectual conceptions which could possibly emanate from the human mind. And what do you suppose it was? But we needn't ask; we must tell you, as nearly as we can describe it from memory, for it is not before us, nor had we, being otherwise engaged and much hurried at the time, an opportunity of examining this nondescript as thoroughly as we could have wished. But, the curiosity: Two half gallon glass jars or bottles, four and a half inches in diameter, ten inches deep, with no nose or cork-hole at the top, the size of that of an ordinary quart bottle, were placed on a table before us. Within these two bottles were placed in regular working order or position nearly all the domestic implements of old-time household industry. There were miniature looms, perfect in every part, with weavers in their proper places, web in process of being woven, shuttle, yarn—real yarn—and all complete; a demure old lady spinning linen on a little old distaff spinning wheel; and, that a large wheel, one or two reeling; two men threshing with flails, carpenters, shoemakers, and many other trades and calling in perfect trim and apparently in operation. And how think you all this "household and kitchen furniture," these mechanical implements, with, in each instance, their operations in position, got in there? Everything through that little cork-hole of half inch diameter, and *no other way!* It was the work of the exhibitor, who, for amusement, spent seven years in accomplishing the task while engaged in taking care of an insane wife.

PERSONAL.

DR. SCHENCK, of Berne, has been chosen as President of the Swiss Confederation for the year 1874, and M. Welti, of Zurzach, elected Vice-President.

THAT water will find its level was recently shown at Marion, Ohio, where, on Christmas Day, a Mr. John C. Water was married to a Miss Caroline Level.

BARON VON ENGEL, aide-de-camp of the Duke of Saxe-Neiningen, has been arrested on the accusation of having obtained advances to the extent of from 250,000 to 300,000 thalers by forging the duke's signature.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERLAIN, a young unmarried man, late of Maine, while walking on the Boston and Albany Railway track at Natick, recently, was drawn beneath the wheels of an approaching locomotive by the current of the air, and instantly killed.

THE statue of General Winfield Scott will be unvailed in Washington on the 15th inst. by the National Convention of Soldiers of the Mexican war, which meets there at that time. The Hon. Caleb Cushing will deliver an address, and Mr. Albert Pike will read an original poem.

MRS. MARY S. PRICE, of Portland, is an applicant for a Government pension. Mrs. Price is the widow of Sewell Price, a soldier of the war of 1812, and during five generations all but two of the male members of her family have served in the army or navy and the time when the colonial forces took the field against the Pequots down to the close of the late rebellion. There has been no struggle, except a speck of war in Florida, in which her family has not been represented.

BISHOP REINKENS has issued a reply to the Pope's Encyclical, in which the following passage occurs: "The Pope who was most feared, and who was surrounded by the greatest splendor on earth, Innocent III., condemned the English Magna Charta, cursed it, appealed to the heavenly and terrestial powers against it, and struck it with his anathema and interdict. Nevertheless the Magna Charta did not fall; it made the people of England great; and who will say that the English nation has lost its Christianity?"

THE Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Maria will board with Queen Victoria until their house is ready for housekeeping. There will be the stores for the Duke to put up, and Maria will want to paper her own bed room, and there will be carpets to put down, which will give them both something to do; and when they get under way, Victoria will run in and help, baking days, come over to wring out things, Mondays, as it were. So the young couple have a clear future before them. Here's to their goot helt unt der families; unt may dey leef long unt brosper.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A GOOD many of the successful men in New York are Yankees. Governor Edwin Morgan came from Hartford, and is worth $2,000,000; Horace B. Claflin, the great dry goods king, is from Worcester county; Paran Stevens, who died last year, with the reputation of being the greatest hotel keeper in the world, and worth $3,000,000, was from New Hampshire; P. T. Barnum is from Danbury and Bridgeport; Amos B. Eno owns the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and enough else to be worth $2,000,000, and Judge Edward Pierrepont is one of the numerous descendants of that extra-condensed New Englander, Jonathan Edwards.

MME. BAZAINE is a heroine. She is only twenty-eight years of age. She was a poor girl, without any fortune whatever, when Marshal Bazaine married her, but the Emperor Maximilian gave her a small property for her dot, which was afterwards confiscated by Juarez. Mme. Bazaine is a beautiful young woman, an excellent mother, a loving wife, and a devoted friend, and she has pride enough to carry her through these trying circumstances. When told that the Marshal might escape by military degradation, she cried, "Jamais! the Marshal would never consent to that. If you propose it, even, I shall soon be a widow." And making her preparations for a last interview, Mme. Bazaine wrote to say that she would enter the convent at once.

AMONG the British noblemen, who, in consequence of reduced circumstances at home, have taken refuge in the colonies, is the Earl of Mount Cashel, who is residing in Canada, at a very advanced age. Hopelessly entangled as his Irish estates were, Lord Mount Cashel betook himself, several years ago, to a remnant of colonial property belonging to him, taking up his residence at Lobo House, near London, Ontario. Here he devotes himself to agricultural pursuits, and may often be seen driving his wagon, loaded with produce, into the town of London clad in homespun like any other farmer. This Earl of Mount Cashel is a connecting link between to-day and times long past, being the identical "Lord Coffeehouse the Irish peer," satirically referred to by Lord Byron.

MR. FARJEON, the well known writer of Christmas stories, is a Jew. The *Jewish Messenger*, of New York, sees nothing particularly anomalous in this, saying: "The most popular Christmas story-writer in England is a Jew. True, the occasion is the birthday of a Jew whom the Christian world deifies, but this is no reason for self-congratulation, for if there has been the deification of a Jew, there has also been the bitterest persecution of the creed to whose observance he was so strict a conformist. That Mr. Farjeon has contrived to acquire his present position indicates how prejudice is dissipated by knowledge. The prejudice, perhaps, has been on both sides. It does not render a Jew to-day less Jewish if he employs the aid of Christmas stories to hasten the era of peace and good will on earth.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Science of Health* recommends listening to one's own snoring as an efficacious method of inducing a good sound sleep.

A NEEDLE may be magnetized by placing it in a focus of the violet rays of a well defined spectrum. A galvanometer is required to show the magnetization.

IT IS a curious fact that the seven asteroids discovered during the past year were all first seen in America, and to Europeans is due the credit of being the first to detect the seven comets which have made their appearance during the same period.

A GENEVAN physician has observed that among populations dwelling at a high elevation above the level of the sea, cases of consumption are very rare, while on the other hand cases of pneumonia are very frequent. Having bestowed attention also upon the therapeutic effects of a change of altitude he comes to the conclusion that a given increase of altitude produces always the same effect, whatever the altitude of the starting point.

FOR many years a German professor, named Schiff, has enjoyed himself in the Specola Museum, at Florence, in endless experiments in vivisection. Cats, dogs, rats, mice, and such small deer, have fallen victims, in great numbers, to his scientific zeal. There was a time when great things were expected from these experiments, and Herr Schiff's friends even prophesied that he would yet discover the religion of the future in the course of his investigations, though how that was to be found in the entrails of cats and dogs it is hard to see. But time has gone on, and it is admitted that no important scientific results have come from all this cutting up of live animals, yet this amusement has lost none of its attractions for the German professor. The cries and wails of the poor victims, however, have become monotonous on the Via San Sebastiana, and the residents on that thoroughfare have brought a suit to put a stop to Herr Schiff's experimenting. Whether science or sensibility is to prevail remains to be seen.

The Jimmyjohns.

Mrs. Diaz tells us in "Our Young Folks," a comical story of two twins, who looked so much alike that the neighbors could not tell which was Jimmy and which was Johnny, and so called them "the Jimmyjohns." And this is the account of one of their funny "ways": When the Jimmies were little toddling things, just beginning to walk, they were constantly falling down, tipping over in their cradle or bumping their heads together; and Mrs. Plummer found that the best way to stop the crying, at such times, was to turn it into kissing. The reason of this is very plain. In crying, the mouth flies open; in kissing, it shuts. Mrs. Plummer was a wonderful woman. She found out that shutting the mouth would stop its crying, and to shut the mouth she contrived that pretty kissing plan, and at the first sound of a bump would catch up the little toddlers, put their arms around each other's necks, and say: "Kiss Johnny, Jimmy! Kiss Jimmy, Johnny!" It was enough to make anybody laugh to see them, in the midst of a crying spell, turn toward each other, their cheeks still wet with tears, and to see their poor, little, twisted, crying mouths trying to shut up into a kiss!

Honey for the Household.

Honey has been adulterated with various substances to improve its color, and to increase its bulk and weight, which has tended to injure its reputation in the markets, but it should be classed as more valuable than syrup or sugar. And yet sugar and syrup, from their cheapness, have larger sales in its place. Because beef and pork have become great staples of food, there is yet no reason why the good wife may not have her poultry—not only as a luxury, but as a food. So of honey; while conceding a prominent place to sugar and syrup, we need not neglect the bees. And, while the poultry may not supply the masses with cheap food, yet it is sought for at reasonable profit to the producers. So of honey; it must continue to occupy a place in every well regulated farmstead or suburban home. There are particular locations, and others that may be made such by art, where bee-keeping may be made profitable on a large scale; but this is not general, and we must take the big stories of enormous yields as exceptions to the general rule. After the simple reason that the same conditions do not exist in all places. We may thus class bee-keeping not only as a science, but an art; a science to know how to best manage them —and an art in the manipulations and conditions presented.—*Ella, in Chicago Tribune.*

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Wm. Phillips, D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bailey, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John M. Ellsworth, R. Patterson, G. Fohnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DR. ADDISON'S COUGH SYRUP,
Prepared from a receipt of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all old Pittsburghers. It is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen. Sole agent for Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH BROWNE DRUGGIST,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth str eet.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE rate for money at the Bank of England has been fixed at 4 per cent.

THE New York churches are said to have a total seating capacity for 308,500.

AT a meeting of the creditors of John Schneider, a bankrupt of Brooklyn, debts to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars were proved.

PUBLICATION is made a day of prevailing suspicion that the infernal machine sent to Hon. S. Morris, of Brooklyn, on New Year's day, was an infernal humbug.

A MILL has been recently started in England in which flour is made by crushing the grain by small trip hammers instead of grinding it. It is claimed that a pounding mill, costing $1,000, will produce as much flour in the same time as a grinding mill worth $5,000.

THE organization of an immense trades-union of English capitalists and employers, to fight the trades unions of workmen, excites great interest in England. It was at first reported that this organization represented the employers of 2,000,000 of workmen; but, although this was said to be an exaggeration, it now appears to have been an under-estimate.

THOSE who believe in the following should prepare for it:

"If Christmas on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see;
Windy weather in each week,
And hard tempests strong and thick;
And summer shall be good and dry;
Corn and beasts shall multiply.

ONE of the lady editors of the Chicago *Post* publishes, for the purpose of making sport of the washerwoman's orthography, her bill for two months' washing, and among the items is "1 shimy." Bickham positively asserts that this (six changes per annum) is the average among Chicago ladies, and pertinently inquires "will all great Neptune's ocean wash this" little shimy?

FEW people have any adequate idea of the extent to which the inhabitants of Holland have an interest in American railroads. In proportion to its population, not over 3,500,600, that country owns more American railroad stock than any other country in Europe, amounting to nearly $160,000,000, besides large amounts of United States bonds, State bonds, and other American securities.

THE great cities of the United States stand relatively in the following order regarding exports and imports: Exports—New York, $313,000,000; New Orleans, $104,000,000; San Francisco, $30,000,000; Philadelphia, $34,000,000; Savannah, $32,000,000, and Boston, $68,000,000. Imports—New York, $426,000,000; Boston, $68,000,000; San Francisco, $39,000,000; Baltimore, $29,000,000, and Philadelphia, $25,000,000.

IN 1775, after the battle of Lexington, and when Gage was shut up in Boston, an English writer, in "An Ode to the Earl of Dartmouth," gave a bit of advice to the Ministry:

"The stubborn Yankees let alone,
They hurt distance at the throne,
And all your schemes unsettle,
To mark your act with more disgrace,
They fling their teapots in your face,
And scald you with the kettle!"

THE personal influence which the fair creatures of the footlights are apt to exercise over susceptible youths is occasionally not conducive to the moral well-being of the latter. Professional ladies will shrug their shoulders and be apt to say that the actress was not to blame about whom young Mr. W. G. Davis, a London lawyer's clerk, made a fool of himself to the extent of £2,000 of his employer's money during the acquaintance of twelve months with the lady. That amount he squandered on the young actress. It was none of her business where he got the money. The law had something to say, however, and he is now practicing a *pas seul* on the treadmill for eight years' engagement. That is none of the lady's business either.

THE San Francisco papers tell about a young woman out there who is known as "the mysterious deaf and dumb girl," and one of the reporters went around to interview her a few days ago. While he was standing by her taking notes of the intelligence conveyed to him by signs, he happened to remark to a companion that a girl who had such a nose as that ought to be deaf and dumb, as a punishment for lending herself to such an outrage. He had only time to wonder why his companion slid down the banisters so suddenly, when he was surprised to find himself lying at the bottom of the stairs with the coal scuttle on him, and the girl coming down three steps at a time with a rolling pin in one hand and a bed slad in the other. He thinks her now more mysterious yet.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEGRADATION imposed upon military criminals in France is described by a correspondent to be the stripping from the degraded officer of his insignia of rank. His insignia and epaulettes are torn off and trampled under foot by a drummer; his buttons are out off; his star and medals, if he has any, are pulled roughly from his breast, and his sword is broken by a sergeant, who shouts, "Soldiers, this is the sword of a coward and a felon." These degrading ceremonies are performed in the centre of a hollow square, formed by the troops whom the prisoner had previously commanded, and they are described as being of a most painful character. It was this "ceremonial" of degradation that Marshal Bazaine was spared by the clemency of President MacMahon.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Stock Kept Full!
THE TIME TO BUY.
SHAWLS,
Stripe Shawls.
Plaid Shawls.
Check Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Brocha Shawls.
Paisley Shawls.
BLANKETS,
Country and Eastern made Blankets, White and Colored; also, Horse Blankets.
Men and Boys' Wear,
Cloths, Cassimeres.
Tweeds, Jeans.
Very Great Bargains in these.
Waterproofs!
Blue, Gold, Brown, Green, Black.
Extra Quality, 70, 75 and 80c.
MILLINERY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces.
Trimmings, Notions.
Fancy Goods—a full stock.
Suits, Sacques and Cloaks
A large stock. Customers will find this a good time to buy them, at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
NEW GOODS
Opening Daily,
At prices that make it a matter of Economy to all to purchase at once
DRESS GOODS,
An immense stock for the present and coming season, at prices ranging from 12½c to $1 per yard, many of these about one-half the prices at which they were sold at that time since—including
Black Silks,
Black and Colored Merinos,
Colored Poplins,
Satines and Serges,
Camel's Hair Fabrics,
French Merines,
Silk and Wool Fabrics,
Pure Wool Materials,
Alpacas, Black and Colored,
Mohairs, Black and Colored,
Brilliantines,
Epinghues,
Black Dress Goods, all kinds,
Beautiful Wool Plaids,
Poplin Plaids,
Tycoon Reps and Delaines.
These and many other kinds of Dry Goods. Everything a real bargain, at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873 AND 1874.
128 B. & B. 128
EXTRA VALUE
IN
DOMESTIC GOODS.
At 10c, good
4-4 Soft Finish Bleached Muslin
And Extra Good at 12½c.
We are offering at 12½c, by the piece only, 1 case
4-4 Bleached Muslin,
That sold retail a few weeks since at 18c.
10-4 Linen Sheeting,
Only $1.00 per yard.
Good Black Waterproof at 70c.
Good Brown Waterproof at 80c.
At 35, 45 and 50c, unexceptionably the best value in
BLACK ALPACAS
To be found in this market.
New Invoice SHAWLS.
Fine Cloth Shawls at $3.25.
Fine Ottoman Shawls at $6.50.
Both Extra Bargains.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.
ND NOTIONS!
SH STOCK.
New Dooskins New Waterproofs, New
ss Goods, New Cassimeres, New
ew Skirts, New Hosiery,
oloms, New Notions.
STERN CLOSING SALES.
ULD CALL AT
annon & Co.'s,
ERTY STREET.
Exclusively.
le Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarn.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the wood finished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, Have in Store for Sale, and to arrive
5 cars Prime Oats.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
10 cars prime New Ear Corn.
2 cars Wheat.
100 sacks prime Timoty Seed.
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1873.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WM. SEMPLE
COMPLETE STOCK
Housekeeping Goods,
Bought for cash before the late advance when prices were the lowest, and selling at our usual small profits, making them startling bargains.
Table Linens,
Double Satin Damask, Satin Damask and Dice, full and half-bleached; also Toweling, Red, Dice and Damask.
Linen Towels.
All sizes, Double and Single Damask, Huck, &c., white and colored borders.
Linen Toweling,
By the yard, in great variety. Also, Russian and American Crash.
Sheetings,
All widths, Bleached and Unbleached. Also, Pillow Case Muslins.
Shirting Muslins,
Soft and Cambric finish for Shirting, and Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Skirts.
Bed Quilts,
Marseilles, Toilet, Honeycomb and Jacquard, white and colored and bordered.
Shirt Fronts,
Plain and Embroidered, all size Plaits.
Lace Draperies,
A fine stock.
TICKING,
Furniture and Bed Check.
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SILK DEPARTMENT
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Announce for the Month of January,
Large Reductions
In the Prices of
Black Gros Grain
DRESS SILKS
Bellon Brand.
REDUCED FROM
$2.40 to $1.90 per yard.
3.00 to 2.40 per yard.
GOLDEN WHEEL BRAND.
REDUCED FROM
$3.50 to $2.75 per yard.
4.50 to 3.50 per yard.
5.75 to 4.50 per yard.
6.00 to 5.00 per yard.
6.25 to 5.25 per yard.
6.50 to 5.50 per yard.
Bonnet's Best Make.
REDUCED FROM
$5.00 to $4.00 per yard.
5.25 to 4.75 per yard.
7.50 to 6.00 per yard.
Also, a small lot of REMNANTS OF BLACK SILKS marked at very low figures.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.
LEGAL.
PUBLIC SALE
The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of JOHN V. McDONALD, deceased will offer at Public Sale on the premises,
On Wednesday, February 4th, 1874,
All the following described
Real Estate,
Situate in Allegheny co., Pa.
All that certain lot of ground in the Borough of Manchester, now in the City, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the easterly side of Preble street, at the distance of 144 feet southwardly from Chestnut street; thence along Preble street southwardly 24 feet to the line of lot lately owned by James Doyle; thence along said line eastwardly 126 feet to Cedar alley; thence along said alley northwardly 24 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Chestnut street 126 feet to Preble street, the place of beginning. This property has also a large new two story
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE
Erected on the same, containing seven (7) rooms and finished attic.
Also the one undivided third part of a certain other lot of ground in the Sixth ward of the City of Allegheny, more particularly described, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west side of Preble street, at the corner of Franklin street; thence westerly along the north side of said Franklin street 100 feet to an alley; thence northwardly along said alley parallel with the said Preble street 47 feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said Franklin street 100 feet to Preble street; thence southwardly along the west line of said Preble street 47 feet to the place of beginning.
Also a certain other lot adjoining the foregoing 24 feet in front on Preble street, extending back 100 feet, preserving the width, being lot No. 159 in John Sampson's plan of a sub-division of part of lots in the town of Manchester, since included within the limits of the said City of Allegheny.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of same day.
Terms made known on day of sale.
ja6:w08 JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT.—In the matter of the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the several boroughs annexed to the City of Pittsburgh. No. 122, April T., 1873. Dec. 30, 1873, amended report of Commissioners filed, and SATURDAY, January 10th, 1874, fixed as a day upon which the Commissioners authorities of the several districts interested in said amended in connection with the original report of the Commissioners, shall if dissatisfied therewith, appear by counsel and make known their objections, otherwise a decree confirming the same absolutely, and fixing the rate of special taxation recommended by the Commissioners will be made in pursuance of the authority in such case made and provided, and the Prothonotary is directed to give notice thereof to said authorities in the official papers of the City of Pittsburgh.
Attest:
de31:w37 B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.
ESTATE OF JAMES BROWN, DEC'D. —Letters Testamentary on the Will of JAMES BROWN, deceased, late of the City of Allegheny, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned Executors, all persons having claims against the Estate will present them to us for payment, and those indebted to said Estate will call and pay the same to us, or either of us, without delay, at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron Works, Tenth street, Pittsburgh.
JOHN H. BROWN,
No. 1823 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia Pa.
MANSFIELD B. BROWN,
Mansfield, Allegheny co., Pa.
ROBERT A. BROWN,
JOSEPH S. BROWN,
Nos. 5 and 6 Stockton avenue, City of Allegheny, Pa.
no21:w10-r
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.
SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 129 second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Herpes, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Chancres, Buboes can be cured in the

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, — $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

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JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attent on given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havelstein, W. F. Lang, S. C. Dickson, H. Hoyer, Joseph Hogus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-interest bearing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
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Wm. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY EVENING, January 8, 1874.

Our money market still continues to improve rapidly. Money is getting more plenty from day to day and rates much lower. Good mercantile paper can now be placed at fair figures. Good paper can also be placed readily. In local stocks, the market still continues to improve.

In the New York stock market to-day, stocks have been strong, but at the close declining to the closing prices of yesterday. St. Paul opened at 48¾, and after advancing to 48¾, closed at 47¾.

Gold to-day showed an upward tendency, opening at 111⅝ and closing at 111⅝.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	We'day.	Thursday.
Gold closed at	111¾	111⅝
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	116	116¼
Do., do. 1881.	115⅜	115⅜
5-20 1862	113⅝	113⅝
" 1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865	115⅛	115
" 1865 new.	115⅜	115⅜
" 1867.	115⅜	115⅜
" 1868 coupons.	116¾	116¾
10-40's	111¾	112⅜
10-40's—coupons	112	112
Currency 6's	123½	123½
Howe 5 Per cents	122¾	122¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	99⅞	100⅜
Erie	47¾	47¾
R. H. & E.	3¾	3¾
C. C. & I. C.	22¾	23⅜
St. Paul	47¾	47¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Michigan Southern	81¾	81¾
Do. Central	89	89¾
North Western Common	67¾	68¾
Do. preferred	73	73
Rock Island	104⅜	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	86
Pacific Mail	46¾	45¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	33
Union Pacific	31¾	31¾
Toledo & Wabash	54	54
Harlem	118¾	119¾
Chicago and Alton	106	108
Adams Express	90¾	91
American Express	59¾	61
U. S. Express	70	71¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	68¾	69¾
I. C.	102	102¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	We'day.	Thursday.
Penna. Central	48	48¾
Reading	55¾	56
United Cos. of N. J.	116¾	116¾
Oil Creek	17¾	17¾
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58¾
Camden & Amboy Transportation	44	44
A., Y. & B. R. R.	90	93
Penna. scrip dividend	93¾	93¾

NEW YORK, January 8, 1874.

Money was easy at 5 and 6. Sterling was firm at 482 for sixty days and 485¼@485¾ for sight. Customs receipts $279,000. Gold was firm, closing at 111⅝, after selling at 111¼@111⅝. Loans were at 7 gold, 5, and flat for carrying. The final rate was 5. Treasury disbursements $1,100,000. Clearings $32,000,000. Government bonds closed firm at the best price of the day. State bonds were quiet, with a slight advance in some instances. Stocks were buoyant until late in the day at an advance of ¼ to 3¾ per cent. Shortly before the close a false rumor spread in the street that there was trouble with workingmen up-town, and that the seventh Regiment had been called out. This, in connection with a slight decrease in the outstanding legal tenders, caused a depreciation, and the market closed at a reaction of from ¾ to 1 per cent. Panama was exceptionally strong, closing at 115. The greatest activity was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Ohios, Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul and Wabash. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 157,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Western Union, 30,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Wabash, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 16,000 Ohios, 20,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 St. Paul, and 5,000 Northwest.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117½; 5-20s of '62, 113½; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 115¾; do of '67, 115¾; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 122; 10-40s, 113; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 81; Tennessee, 66½; 70; Virginia, 66; new, 65; Louisiana, 76; North Carolina old, 25; do new, 14.

Stock Exchange.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76¾; Quicksilver, 30; Adams Express, 92½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 69¾; American, 61; United States Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 47¾; do preferred, 74; Hudson River, 119½; do preferred, 118; Michigan Central, 93½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 96½; Northwestern common, 67½; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 104; New Jersey Central, 92½; Illinois Central, 124; do scrip, 93; Toledo & Wabash, 54; do preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 90; Terre Haute, 15½; do preferred, 37; Chicago & Alton, 108; do preferred, 122; Ohio & Mississippi, 33; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 77; Burlington & Quincy, 98; Lake Shore, 93; Del. Lack. & Western, 102½; Union Pacific, 31½; Central Pacific, 89½; Del., Lack. & Western, 97½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97½.

LONDON, January 8—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92 7-16@92½; account 92½; 5 20s of '65, 103¼; do '67, 105¾; 10-40s, 100½; new 5s 103¼; New York Central, 99¾; Erie 49¼; do preferred, 74; Illinois Central, 96.

PARIS, January 8.—... closed at 68 65c.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—U. S. bonds: 5-20s of '62, 97¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 8 1874.

Trade in produce circles is very generally reported dull, but it is probable that there will soon be a change for the better; there has been but little inquiry recently, except for articles of absolute necessity, and even for these the demand is only to supply immediate requirements. The grocery trade is improving, and almost everything in that line, including Sugars and Coffees, continue firm with an advancing tendency. There is a moderate demand for Grain, but there has been no important change in prices for several days.

APPLES—The receipts recently have been comparatively light, and the supply in this market is being steadily reduced, although it is still equal to the demand; we continue to quote at $2@3 bri. for common to good, and $3@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—60@75 ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In full supply and drooping; we reduce our quotations to 3¾@4.

BEANS—$2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Continues dull; but prices have undergone no quotable change, prime to choice roll, 28@30.

CHEESE—Is still reported firm, with a steady demand, but prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 14½@15 cts.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quotable at 11¾@12c by the carload, and 12@c additional for smaller lots.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand, and we are reported sales at $10@13 ₱ bri. as to quality

DRESSED HOGS—6@6¼c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Firm and in light supply. Apples, 6@6c. Peaches, halves, 12@12; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—The market continues dull being considerably overstocked; particularly with pickled and prices are weak and drooping; fresh may be fairly quoted at 27@28, and pickled at 18@20 ₱ doz.

FLOUR—The market, especially for good spring wheat flours, is strong and prices are advancing; we now quote at $7.25@7.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. Winter wheat doors are also firmer in sympathy with wheat and tending upward, $8@8.50. Rye flour $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Oats continue to increase, and the market is very generally reported easier, although prices are not quotably lower, ranging from 39@50c. Wheat continues to come in very sparingly and the mills are taking all they can get, within the range of our quotations, $1.60@1.65 for red winter, $1.65@1.70 for amber, and $1.68@1.70 for white. Wheat is higher relatively, in this market than its products. Barley is in fair demand and selling at 60@70—some sales reported at 72@75, but these rates are considered above the market. Shelled Corn is in light supply and firm, at 70@75—sales one car at 73. Rye—there is some inquiry and it may be quoted at 93@95. Barley is still quotable at $1.25@1.50.

GROCERIES—Trade is picking up, and while it cannot be called active, it is considerably better than it was prior to the close of the year. Coffee continues very firm, and prices are still, if anything, tending upward. A carge of some 3,000 bags is said to have been sold in New York on Thursday at 27c gold, which is the highest point reached, and the entire stock in first hands in the United States is reported at but little over 60,000 bags. Sugars continue firm, and the supply in first hands is reported light, as many of the refineries have been idle for some time past, thereby curtailing the production. Molasses were firm, and choice can scarcely be had for down here at present quotations. Syrups, especially fine grades, are very firm, and the same is true of Teas and Carbon Oils.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11 to 11¼; Standard A, 10¾@10¾; C, 10¼; Circle A, 10¼; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

Molasses—Fancy, 51@52; good to prime, 46@51; fair, 38@40. Roasted 1 pound packages, 36c; loose, 33c.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old, 65@70.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 50c; Dark, 45c; Clarified, 55@60, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

Game—Continues dull, the recent soft weather having scared off a good deal of trade. Poultry dull, and best saddles are offering freely at 15 cents. The Meat Inspector condemned about a ton of meat on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and since then there has been very little call for it.

Hominy—$4.75@5.25 ₱ bri.

Hay—Baled continues dull, and with liberal receipts and the supply accumulating, the market is very dull and drooping; the range may be quoted at $18@22 ₱ ton, as to quality and condition.

Hops—In light supply and prices are firm at the recent advance, 85@? per bri., the latter figure for choice Silver Skins.

Provisions—In light supply and weak Blows, still quoted at 1.10@1.12 per bushel by the car load, and $1.20@1.25 in a jobbing way.

Poultry—Continues dull, notwithstanding the supply is light to what it was a week ago. Dressed Chickens, 10@12c ₱ lb; Turkeys, 14@15.

Provisions—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 12½; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 13¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 6¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard, summer tes., tcs, 8¾. Do, half bbls, 10¼c. Do, bkts 11¾c. Do, in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. 12½. Do in 10 lb. pails 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

Pears—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

Rags—Quoted at 2¼@3c.

Salt—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ bri. by the car load, and $1.70 in a jobbing way.

Seeds—Flax Seed is firm and tending upward; $1.85@1.90 per bushel.

Tallow—Quoted at 6¾@7.

Whisky—Highwines, $1.01@1.02 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acac., sorts	30a 40	Oil, Anise	4.00
" 1st sort	45a 60	Bergm.	6.25a 6.50
" 2d sort	35a 40	Cassia	2.70
Alcohol, Ditto	1.50a 1.60	Lemon	2.25a 2.40
Orality	30a 35	Lemon	3.25
Tartaric	55a 60	Linseed	1.00@1.05
Alum, Lump	2.00a 2.25@	Lin'seed boil.	90a 1.00 gal
Aloes, Cape	20 lb	Olive	1.35a 2.00 do
" Barb	30 lb	" Gin	6.25a 8.00 do
" Socot.	75 lb	" Pts.	3.7 ½ 3.50 do
Aloin	40a 45	Orange	4.25 lb
Ama. Root	10a 13 lb	Origanum	2.20 lb
Carb.	25 lb	Pennyr'l	1.50a 1.60 lb
Arsen, Fler	20a 25 lb	Peppermt'l	4.50a 4.75 lb
Assafœtida	50 lb	Sassafras	75a 90 lb
Balm Gilead	90a 1.00 lb	Wintergr.	3.75 lb
Canada	75a 80 lb	Opa. Septa	40 lb
Camphor	2.35a 2.50 lb	Opium, Pulv	10.00 lb
Bit. Sub car	4.25 lb	Bi Chrom	25 lb
Subnit	3.25 lb	Bromide	1.00a 1.15 lb
Cantha	2 lb	Chlorate	40 lb
Vitriol	13a 14½ lb	Iodid.	8.25a 8.50 lb
Boraz, refd	20a 22½ lb	Quinine	2.65a 2.70 lb
Brim., Roll	4½a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	12 lb
Flor. sulph	4½a 5 lb	Ginseng	18 lb
Bulb	17a 18 lb	Gin. Jam.	33 lb
Calomel Am	1.80 lb	Ipecac'r	1.80 lb
Camphor	74a 75 lb	Jalap, Pulv	40 lb
Cannwood	7a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.25a 1.50 lb
Cantha, Sel.	2 lb	"	1.25a 1.50 lb
Rom	67 lb	Sar. Hond	88 lb
Chlorid Hyd	2.40 lb	Sar. Mex.	2.75 lb
Chloroform	1.18a 1.28 lb	Senega	1.75 lb
Cincho. Pale	80 lb	Snigelia	45 lb
Red	70 lb	Val. Virg.	30 lb
Yellow	38 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cinnamon	80a 90 lb	Saffron, Am.	1.75
Cloves	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon.	15¾a 17 lb
Cream Tar.	42a 45 lb	Soda Ash	4 lb
Cubebs	20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Pow'd	1.94 lb	Rochelle	33a 35 lb
Epsom	4a 5 lb	Nitre	9a 10 lb
Ether, Nit.	40a 45 lb	Seed, Cany'y	6¾a 7¾ lb
Sul.	90a 1.00 lb	Cardam	1.50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	11 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8 lb
Liquo. Ital.	44a 50 lb	Mustard	20 lb
" Ital.	30 lb	Senna, Alex	12 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	Ex. Tinn	25 lb
Galls, Aleppo	20a 22 lb	Shellac	35 lb
Bowers	65 lb	Shellac	65a 75 lb
Gamboge, Man	1.00a 1.25 lb	Soap, Castile	12¾a 16 lb
" S. F.	1.10a 1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Ipecac	1.60a 1.70 lb	Yellow	12½a 14 lb
Iodoform	1.35 oz	Bl Catch	7¾a 8¾ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 8 lb	Strych, Cry.	1.50 oz
Logwood	2½a 3¼ lb	Pulv	2.50 oz
Maldr	17a 19 lb	Sugar Lead	22a 24 lb
Morphia, Cal	2.50 oz	Turpeth, Pr.	1.50 lb
Carb	35a 40 lb	Var., Czech	1.80a 4.00 gal
Sulph	2.50 oz	Damar	1.50a 1.60 gal
Morph. Sul.	5.40a 5.90 oz	Japan	1.30a 1.40 gal
Nit. Silver	60 oz	Mastic	2.00a 2.50 lb
Nux Vom	8.50 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd	11.25 lb	Whiting	1½a 3½ lb

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 8, 1874.

CATTLE.

Trade continues in an unsatisfactory condition for the selling interests, and it is evident that holders generally, who sell here, are destined to lose money—some of them, doubtless, a good deal of it. Prices, as compared with last week, are down fully half a cent ₱ lb on all grades, but as noted in our report of Wednesday, some owners, in preference to making concessions to effect sales, will ship on further west, and positively are still were. The advices from New York continue unfavorable, so that there is no inducement to ship to that market, and the prospects as regards Philadelphia, to say the least, are doubtful—last week it was better, and that the same thing will be repeated next Monday is not improbable, although it may possibly start out better than expected. Following quotations are made by the commission firms mentioned:

Hedges, Huff & Co—Prime to extra, 5.50@5.75; fair to good, 4.50@5.50; medium, 3.75@4; fair to prime stockers, 3.25@3.75; inferior all grades, 2.50@3.25; oxen, 2.50@3.

Uiery, Hamilton & Co—Extra 1,400@1,500 steers, 6¼@6½; 1,200@1,300, fine and smooth, 5¾@6¼; 1,050@1,200, fine and smooth, 4¾@5¾; fairish to common, 3¾@4¼.

Scott, Williams—Extra 1,400@1,700, 6@6¼ cts; good to prime, 1,250@1,350, 5¾@5¾; common to medium, 1,000@1,100, 4¾@5¼; bulls, 2½@3½; 1,200, 5@5¼ black steers, 800@1,000, 3@4.

HOGS.

Trade continues to drag and the supply accumulating, not withstanding the weather is more favorable, while as regards prices there has been no quotable change in prices within the past 24 hours. Prime Philadelphia hogs, 5¾; Yorkers, 5.20@5.30; rough mixed, 4¾@5.

SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock continues to drag, with a supply in excess of the demand, although prices remain unchanged. Extra, 6¼@6¾; prime, 5¾@6; medium to good, 5@5¾; common, 4@4¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 8, 1874.

The Crude market remains about as last quoted, ranging from $1.10@1.20 per bri. at Parker, equal to about 3¾@3¾c ₱ gallon delivered here. Refiners are in hopes that the market will soon react and prices decline, as at present rates, Crude is much higher relatively than refined. Though of this the prospects at present are not very flattering. The refined market continues very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged; January is still quotable, delivered in Philadelphia, at 13¾; February, 13½@13¾; March, 13¾@14. Exporters for the present are virtually out of the market.

Oil Barrels continue quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.85; city make, 1.90.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENN R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	568
Livingstone Bros.	Warden, F. & Co.	100
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F. & Co.	161
Total		829

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	314
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	720
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	548
Total		1,630

Annual Statistical Review of the Live Stock Trade of New York for the Year 1873.

The Live Stock Market of New York supplies a demand for immediate consumption, and most of the butcher's stock received and sold goes direct to the slaughter house or abattoir. The facts and figures of the market have been carefully collected each week during the year, and given to the readers of THE TRI BUNE, and a statistical summary of the weekly reports and records makes a comprehensive review of the year's business, and gives to the trade and to the general reader most important information concerning traffic scarcely second in importance and public interest to any other in this country.

Of the totals for the year are: 443,774 beeves, 4,701 milch cows, 165,055 calves, 1,236,151 sheep and lambs, and 1,908,289 hogs. These figures show an increase over the totals for 1872 of 17,410 beeves, 885 calves, 27,302 sheep, and 35,693 hogs, and a decrease of 268 milch cows.

The quality of the stock was not up to the average mark, and there have been numerous hinderances and obstacles in the way of a satisfactory trade. Fat, native beeves have had a steady demand at fair and comparatively uniform prices; but the market has frequently been overstocked with inferior cattle, producing a glut and a consequent marked decline in the grades most used by wholesale slaughters. For a greater part of the year wool ruled dull and weak, and sheep were rushed into the market with very little re-ard to condition or the want of the trade, hence low prices and slow sales have been the features of the trade generally. Since December 1st the wool skins have largely advanced in price, and sheep and lambs have been doing better. The hog trade, now chiefly confined to sales of dressed hogs by slaughters who are supplied direct from Western wholesale markets, have been unprecedentedly large, and while the fluctuations in prices have been frequent and considerable, the range has not been as low as during the previous year, and both slaughterers and cutters regard a moderately remunerative business. The character of the receipts for the last three months indicates a scarcity of fat hogs in the country; and a material falling off in the supply for the first quarter of 1874 may be looked for.

With some additions and improvements, notably the construction of a three story brick sheep building in West Forty eighth st, the market places are the same as at the close of the beginning of the year. But important changes are to take place in 1874. The New Jersey Stock Yard Company, for several years past, and since October, 1865, located at Communipaw, is nearly completed in Harsh aus Cove, Jersey City, new stock yards and abattoirs that are intended to excel anything of the kind in this country. The removal from Communipaw will take place on or before the first of March next. Work has been begun for new abattoirs in West Fortieth st., and plans are preparing for new stock yards and a new market place on the east bank of the Hudson near Fifty sixth st. It has been the wish of the trade that our markets should be consolidated, but a union of the several interests has been found impracticable, and it now appears to be settled that the three railroads at present having live stock to this market are to be accommodated by three separate stock yards—one in Jersey City, on the bay near the Pavonia Ferry, one on the west bank of the Hudson, just above the Weehawken Ferry, and one on the east bank of the Hudson, in the neighborhood of Sixty fifth st. Many other facts of interest might fitly accompany the figures of the trade for the year, but space forbids—Tribune.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	m	22	Spang Can't Co. m 8
Lewis D and P.	m	3	Reese G & W. o 1
Total		25	Byers & McC. p 4
			Phillips M & Co. p 1
			Nimick & Co. m 1
			Caughey and H. o 2
			Total 41

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead. m	1	Brown and Co. b	1
J Moorhead. b	1		
Total	2		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Jones & L. m	2	Klomax C Bro. m	3
Total	2		5

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river was falling last evening, with 22 feet in channel. Weather clear and pleasant, and business was rather better at the landing, although there is plenty of room for improvement.

The H. W. Skillinger from Cincinnati, arrived with a good trip including a considerable quantity of molasses and sugar.

The James R. Kinkin, for Matamoras, was the only departure.

Particulars in regard to the sinking of the towboat Hercules will be found elsewhere.

The officers of the Skillinger report having met the coal fleet all right; they saw or heard of no accidents of any kind having occured.

Captain Dan. Moore, of the Arlington, will, it is thought, be well enough to take command of the boat on her next trip. Captain Moore was seriously ill for several weeks with typhoid fever.

The Exchange will positively take her departure for Cincinnati this evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She is in all respects an A1 boat.

The Messenger is filling up slowly but steadily and will be the first boat out for St. Louis. Captain Cox requests note to be made of the fact that he will receipt freight through to Memphis and New Orleans.

The R. W. Skillinger, Capt. J. T. Russell, is announced to depart for Cincinnati to-morrow evening.

The Ironsides is laid up at New Orleans, and will depart next week.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday says: Freight is scarce to all points, and steamers are in large supply. Rates are low and likely to remain so look for heavy ice again in the river, and were cautiously feeling their way so as not to be caught in a hazardous position. Rates of freights are too low to justify taking extra risks. Let them stop running, however, and the rates will flout for a rail to New Orleans at three and a dollar per barrel.

—The steamer Warrior and barges, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, brings the following freight among her cargo for Pittsburgh merchants: J. S. Dilworth & Bro., 221 hds molasses; 25 hhds sugar; Stebbins & Bro., 240 hds molasses; 46 bris molasses; Arbuckle & Co. 45 bris. molasses; Watt, Lang & Co. 50 bris molasses.

—The receipts of cotton this week to 5 p. m. Friday, foot up 70,705 bales against 70,478 bals a the week before. At 8 ock rate—the river being equal to the average—we shall soon roll in all the cotton there is coming to us. It is gratifying to know that the bulk of these receipts is by our river packets.—St. Louis paper

—The Evansville Journal, of Monday, says: On New Year's day, Captain Joseph Thomas sold his one half interest in the towboats A. L. No. 1 and Uncle Buck, together with 25 coal barges to John H. Morris, on private terms.

Captain Carr, of Burlington, Ia., furnishes a statement showing that during 1873, 8,116,283 worth of lumber was shot at the wharf of that city.

—The towboat John A. Wood, now lying at Jefferson, goes south in a day or so with a tow of coal.

—Steamboats are fearfully cheap at Terre Haute. The Dolly Vardeman was sold a few days ago for $25.

—Capt. T. W. Shields, of the Susie Silver, has bought a half interest in the steamer Commonwealth, and takes command of her.

—The merchants of New Orleans have made a big fuss about the Picayune and Times having ceased to publish cargo manifests.

—The steamer Oella has entered the Ironton and Gallipolis trade.

—The U. S. Marshal will sell the steamer Laura at Louisville, January 10th.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
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Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Machinery.

BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
TUESDAY, January 13—4 P. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
IRONSIDES AND BARGES.
Will leave as announced above.
For further information apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY, January 7—4 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
MESSENGER.
M. A. COX, ... Commander
JAMES PETER, ... Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, 5 P. M.
THE FINE
EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN, ... Commander
J. M. VANDERGRIFT ..... Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Taking freight to Memphis, New Orleans and Nashville.
For Freight, or passage, apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.
PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Paris and from New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe. Tues 44 and upward.
Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly attended to.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 9 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. oct7

STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1865.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL, FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
New York, 80 Water street and 100 First av. Chicago, 66 Mich. ave Boston, 107 and 109 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all desc

LATEST NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Waite, of Ohio, Spoken of for Chief Justice.

Judge Williams' Letter Requesting the Withdrawal of His Nomination.

HIS RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP EXPECTED.

The Difficulties in Judge Shannon's Case Settled.

The Civil Rights Bill Sure to be Defeated

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1874.

Judge Williams' Nomination as Chief Justice Withdrawn.

President Grant has withdrawn the nomination of Judge Williams, as was positively stated he would do, in your last night's special.

Adjustable Currency.

The Ways and Means Committee expect to vote upon the plan of an adjustable currency next Tuesday.

The Attorney Generalship.

As was stated in your last night's special, Attorney General Williams remains in the Cabinet at present, but it is expected in the very best informed circles, that he will retire of his own volition at an early day, and that Mr. Bristow will be recommended for the position.

Another Candidate for Chief Justice.

Mr. Waite, of Ohio, is spoken of for Chief Justice. He was Government counsel to Geneva, a position obtained through the influence of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who was his classmate in college. He is President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and is highly spoken of at the White House.

The Case of Judge Shannon.

The difficulties over the assignment of Judge P. C. Shannon, Chief Justice of Dacotah Territory, from a northern circuit to the capital at Yankton, have been settled. Shannon will be transferred to Yankton under a proclamation of a previous Governor, and the question was raised as to the power of Territorial Governor to make such assignment. This question having been referred to the Attorney General, he has decided and forwarded an order in connection therewith to the effect that the Chief Justice of a Territory, through courtesy and custom, regulates the distribution of the circuits. This settles it as far as further opposition and annoyance to Judge Shannon is concerned.

Fate of the Civil Rights Bill.

Your correspondent, in conversation with members of both parties, has learned the fate of the Civil Rights Bill in advance. There will be a prolonged debate, a few unimportant amendments will be finally recommitted. The Democrats will vote solidly against it—the Republicans not solidly for it, and it will be defeated by a small majority. It will be considered on the part of the Democratic House as an evidence of the want of party fealty to vote against, while on the Democratic side to vote for it would be so considered. No bill was ever introduced into Congress which is so popular and yet so unpopular at the same time.

The Convertible Bond Plan.

Kelly's convertible bond plan is growing in favor. It has found a better reception in the Ways and Means Committee than the Western members on that Committee anticipated it would. It is said to be quite satisfactory to the West, as it means a large amount of currency, and is, therefore, the most popular of any pending proposition. DIAMOND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1874.

Judge Williams' Letter Requesting the Withdrawal of His Nomination to the Office of Chief Justice.

The following is the letter of Attorney General Williams requesting the withdrawal of his nomination to the office of Chief Justice:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, January 7.—To the President.—Sir: You were kind enough, without my solicitation, or any knowledge on my part that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time the flood-gates of calumny in all directions have been opened upon me, and its shafts have been disparaged and my integrity brought in the question, and it seems to me that public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created which might reasonably embarrass your administration, and perhaps impair my usefulness upon the bench. With perfect consciousness that I have performed with clean hands and upright purpose all the various public offices to which I have been called, and trusting to time, and a just public when better informed, for my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw from the Senate my nomination for Chief Justice. I have the honor to be, with great respect,
(Signed.) GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Edmund L. Baker, of Illinois, Consul at Buenos Ayres; Enoch Hoag, of Iowa, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Central Superintendency; Jas. W. C. Bryant, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Tennessee; Colone; C. Wharton, United States Marshal for Kentucky.

Pension Agents—R. M. Prentiss, at Quincy, Ill., and Edward Ferguson, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Postmasters—Edward B. Head, at Harrodsburg, Ky; Thos. H. McCam, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Wm. M. Kendall, Plymouth, Ind.; Darius Sullivan, Colfax, Mo.; Wm. Gallagher, Trenton, Mo., and John Ballinger, Gallitin, Mo.

The Chief Justiceship.

The message of the President withdrawing the nomination of Geo. H. Williams to be Chief Justice s ates that it is done at his own request. Williams remains in office as Attorney General. The nomination of Colonel Bristow for that position is in another brief message consequently withdrawn.

Postal Savings Banks.

Postmaster General Cresswell was before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, and explained at length his plan for postal savings banks. There is reason to believe that a majority of the Committee are opposed to Mr. Cresswell's plan.

The Fortifications Appropriation Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations has completed the Fortifications Appropriation bill, cutting down the estimates from some $3,500,000 to about $1,000,000.

Proposed Reduction of the Army.

The House Military Committee to-day heard Adjutant General Townsend on the proposed reduction of the army, which he strongly opposed by statistics and argument.

The Convertible Bond Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee further informally discussed Mr. Kelley's convertible bond bill, but came to no conclusion in regard to it.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts report ed for the week ending December 31, 1873: New York, $1,857 430; Boston, $113,029; and Philadelphia, $106,383.

The Withdrawal of Williams' Nomination.

The President's message withdrawing the nomination of Williams for Chief Justice was read in the executive session of the Senate to-day. No action upon it was necessary.

Call for National Bank Reports.

The Comptroller of the Currency calls for the condition of the national banks at the close of business on December 25th.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $379,681,002.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., Jan. 8, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, southerly to westerly winds, with areas of light rain, will prevail during the night, followed by partly cloudy and colder weather on Friday.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, southerly to northwesterly winds, with clear or clearing weather, and but slight changes of temperature.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi river, slightly rising temperature, with southerly to westerly winds, and clear or fair weather.

For the Ohio Valley, continued clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes of pressure and temperature.

For Southern Michigan, and thence northwestward to the lower Missouri Valley, increasing cloudiness, with probably threatening weather by Friday night, the temperature remaining above freezing.

New Medicine For Disease of Grape Vines.

The Abbe Rolland has communicated to the *Cultivateur de la Region Lyonnaise* an "infallible remedy" against the phylloxera, which, after two years' trials, he considers a "sure remedy" to vine growers. It consists in inoculating the vine with the pure essence of *Eucalyptus globulus*, which has lately attracted so much attention in medical circles. A broad incision is made through the bark at the neck of the vine, into which a few drops of the essence are deposited by means of a small camel hair brush. The result is that in about three days the phylloxera entirely disappears, while the vine is not in the least injured by the operation. The incision may be made through any other part of the bark with equal success, but the result is more speedily attained the nearer it is made to the roots.

Oyster Patties.

Make the usual puff paste, say for a dozen patties; bake an hour in a brisk oven; set to cool; wash and drain three dozen large, fresh oysters; put them in a stewpan with only enough of their own liquor to keep them from burning; season with cayenne and mace and a few of the green tops of celery, minced fine add quarter of a pound of butter laid in bit among the oysters; to enrich the gravy stir to the beaten yolks of two eggs or some thick cream—I like the latter the best. Let the oysters stand in the gravy about five minutes. When the patties are ready, take off the lid of three of the oysters in each. A thin lid of pastry, if you like, can be placed over the patties when put into the oven to bake.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The great round house of the Pan Handle road, near Columbus, Ohio, which will hold fifty engines, is nearly completed. The two locomotives, it is reported, the Columbus company also propose to construct at Columbus are some of the largest machine shops in the West.

HOME NEWS.

For Sale.

A good newspaper route of 225 subscribers. To a good man it will be sold cheap. Inquire at this office.

Flooded South Side Cellars.

The recent heavy rains have filled all the cellars in the four squares on the South Side, bounded by Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Jane and Mary streets. The water came down from the hills, and not up from the river. There being no sewers to carry the water off, it is being pumped out by engines belonging to the fire department. One of the steamers on that side of the river was engaged at the work yesterday, and to-day the old Relief engine will be sent over to assist in the job.

Miss Potter's Reading.

Last evening Miss Potter was greeted by a fair audience at Library Hall, on the occasion of her benefit, tendered by her friends in this city. She gave imitations of eminent lecturers and readers, and actors. Her best bit was that of the imitation of John B. Gough. The lady is an accomplished elocutionist, with a beautiful sympathetic voice. She lacks the power and fire, however, when she comes to imitate such artistes as Fanny Kemble Butler. The lady is quite original, and possesses the talent of imitation to a considerable degree.

North Sub-School District.

Last evening the North Sub-District School Board re-organized for the year, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. T. W. Shaw; Treasurer, N. Holmes & Son; Secretary, Dr. J. C. Burgher. Col. Wm. A. Herron, who has acted in the capacity of Secretary to the board for a number of years, declined a re election. The school is prospering, and the increased attendance of scholars, made it necessary to get an additional teacher for the primary department, to which position Miss Kate Neppen was chosen.

Steamer Sunk.

Yesterday morning the tow boat Hercules sunk at the Monongahela wharf, nearly opposite Ferry street. She sunk, it is supposed, from the immense strain made upon her by the two barges loaded with iron ore, and the tow boats Coal Hill, Cornet and James Gilmore, which were moored immediately above her, and which caused her hull to spring a leak. Her stern is only under water, and it is believed her hull is not much damaged. She is valued at $30 000, and is owned by Joseph, D. A., and J. S. McDonald. She is insured in Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cincinnati offices for $17 000. Efforts are being made to raise her, and she will be got afloat again at once.

Prosperity in Youth.

The Smithfield Savings Bank is an institution which is yet young in years, but in its declared dividend of five per cent., as announced elsewhere, gives every evidence of the strength, vigor, and circumspection of mature years. This dividend, at this time, is the more flattering and creditable to this institution from the fact that it has so successfully withstood the monetary shock which, more or less, pervaded all the courses of finance and trade. And having been so judiciously and so exceedingly well managed in troublesome times, omens well for its future prosperity and financial well being. To its Board of Directors, who are men of first class financial qualifications, aided by its able and efficient cashier, the Smithfield Savings Bank owes its prosperity and popularity.

Masonic Appointment.

Alfred R. Potter, Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. F. and A. M., has announced the Deputy Grand Masters and new committees for the ensuing masonic year. Among the chaplains are Rev. J. J. McIlvar, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Robert M. Wallace, of Altoona. Hon. Alfred Slack, of Allegheny, has been appointed Junior Grand Deacon. James Herdman, of this city, has been made a member of the Finance Committee. Following are among the District Deputy Grand Masters: Lawrence, Mercer and Beaver, Branton H. Henderson; Westmoreland and Indiana, Richard Coulter; Allegheny, Dr. A. M. Pollock; Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson, W. D. Meredith; Washington and Greene, Frederick Whittlesey; Warren, Venango and Forest, Charles W. Mackey; Crawford, Pearson Church; Fayette and Somerset, William Chaland; Erie, William Himerl, Jr.

Picking Pockets.

A youth named Thomas Jackson was arrested yesterday at the Union Depot for picking the pocket of a lady named Mrs. A. D. Brooks, who was on her way from California to Washington city. She had got off the car, and Jackson, who was standing near by, it is alleged, thrust his hand into her pocket and abstracted her purse. She detected him in the act, and caught him, when he threw the property away, and started to run, being arrested, however, before he had gone very far. He was brought to the Mayor's office and searched, but only a number of gold trinkets were found on his person. The pocketbook was picked up by a man who saw him throw it away, and returned to the owner. It contained the lady's railroad tickets, a small amount of money and the checks for her baggage. Jackson was committed for a hearing to day. He says he can give a good account of himself.

The Allemania Insurance Company.

This comparatively new institution, as will be seen by its card in another column, declares a dividend of $12½ per share, in order to clear its stock notes, thus anticipating future legislative enactments requiring insurance companies to work on the basis of a full paid up capital. We think so large dividends should always be pleasant. General Ekin appreciated the friendly intention, but declined to receive the gift, believing that under existing laws it is not proper for an officer of the Government to accept gifts."

McCARTHY vs. SWOOPE.

The Reporter is Honored with a Call.

"My young friend, where is the youth that wrote that nonsense about me this morning?" remarked that well known Municipal Parent, Mr. McCarthy, as he appeared in our reporter's room yesterday afternoon. The language was tinctured with belligerency, but the tone was assuring; nevertheless, the party interrogated thought it wise to tell the exact truth by stating that the unhappy youth alluded to had just stepped down stairs.

"Well, it would give me pleasure to see him," continued the M. P.; "I wanted to tell him that I like a little fun, but he shouldn't carry it too far. His rather misrepresented me in that little report about the evening Swoope Band ow up We never had the slightest advantage from that, and I stopped the exchange at last. We got tired of helping the Bank to our own detriment."

"One more question, Mr. Long. Have you any idea how your account stands now."

"Well, sir, we have our bank book from the Receiver and it shows us nearly square. Then there are one or two items that are not put down that will make it about right."

DENIALS ALL AROUND.

The reporter next endeavored to find other gentlemen mentioned in Grier's statement but was unsuccessful. He understood, however, from friends that they denied Grier's allegations in toto and expressed a readiness for the closest inspection of their accounts and dealings with the bank. They thought the report of the Receiver would bring the matter out all right.

PROSPECTIVE LIBEL.

The parties mentioned in the statement were rather indignant at the publication, and expressed a determination to sue for libel the *Chronicle, Gazette, Commercial* and *Dispatch*,—in which papers the statement appeared. It is said they were in consultation with counsel yesterday, but up to the latest accounts proceedings had not been entered.

The Poultry Show.

The Poultry Fair at City Hall is quite an attraction, and many coops of choice fowl have lately been added. The dog show is also stronger, and the entire exhibition is one that does credit to the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Though Mr. Mather has not come to time with his trout, the exhibition is well worth witnessing, and an agreeable and profitable hour can be easily spent here.

GRIER'S STORY REVIEWED.

What is Said on the Other Side—The Whole Story Flatly Contradicted—The Gentlemen Named Explain to the Reporter—Grier's "Statement" as it Appears in the Light of the Statements Made by Those Whom he Tradnces—Interviews With Some of the Parties Concerned.

The "statement" published in yesterday's GAZETTE, concerning the management of matters at the Nation Trust Company, as we intimated at the time, seems not to be corroborated by the exact facts, and its allegations therefore are generally denounced. We stated upon the authority of the Receiver, that its charges had not been sustained so far as he had gone in his investigation which induced him to refuse to give it publication, but a copy of it received from other sources it found its way into print. Its importance had been so largely magnified that its publication set many will rumors at rest, and now that it has appeared, its statements are met with flat denials from every quarter.

A reporter of this paper with a view of setting before our readers the other side of the story, took the trouble yesterday to ascertain the views of some of the gentlemen named by Grier, and the result of his labors is given below:

MR. ARMSTRONG INTERVIEWED.

The first gentleman whom our reporter called upon was Mr. Charles H. Armstrong, at his Liberty street office.

Rep.—Mr. Armstrong in the published statement of R. J. Grier which you as a matter of nave read it, is asserted that you are one of four or five directors of the Nation Bank whose accounts were always overdrawn. Will you be kind enough to tell me your side of the story?

Mr. Armstrong.—What I have to say will be brief and to the point. What Mr. Grier says is untrue. My account may at times have been overdrawn to a very small amount, and then but for a day or two at furthest. That however is a thing that business men do every day and what is more, even had I desired I could not have overdrawn to any extent, as the Nation Bank would not have accommodated me.

Rep.—How did you generally stand with the bank?

Mr. Armstrong.—This bank book will show you the precise condition of my account. The minor portion of my deposits were made with the Nation Trust Company, but, notwithstanding that fact a large balance to my credit was nearly always shown there. $131,142 38 was the sum of my deposits. Grier's statement that I am a child can tell how much was left to my credit —$85 10. The bank was permitted to use my name as Director although I was at no time proximately interested.

Rep.—It is also laid down by Grier that you were of no use to the bank.

Mr. Armstrong.—That is easily accounted for. Of the five thousand dollars offered for his arrest, I put up one-fifth, and the statement that I have already made you, that I did not take an active part in the transaction at the bank, may also have prompted Grier to say what he did. I may not have been as much use to the institution as others, but I will say that Grier did not time I gave my individual note for $4 210, in order to help him out of trouble that he got into, in not protesting at the proper time, certain notes of the McKeesport Glass Company, he might then remember at what occasion and why it was I was of some use. The notes which had been discounted by the bank were not paid at maturity, and Grier did not have them protested as he should have done.

MR. SMITH'S STORY.

Mr. Roland H. Smith, member of the firm of Wm. Smith & Sons, was next encountered and the matter mentioned to him. He emphatically denounced the statements of Grier, so far as his firm was concerned, as false, and said their malicious untruths would be established when the matter came into court. "And," continued the gentleman, "we propose to take it there. Suits will be brought against every paper that published that article. It's a tissue of falsehoods."

"Do you owe anything now to the bank? Grier says the balance against you is $30,000 or $40 000."

"It is false. When the bank closed we had three, according to our bank book, over $5,000, the exact figures are $3,254. The great trouble was, we never could get our book settled, although we left it there monthly. But we will straighten this matter out by sworn evidence in Court."

"Well, Mr. Smith," said the reporter, "how about that overdraft of $150,000 Grier says you have been once overdrawn that much?"

"Its like a good many other lies he tells," was the reply, "We were never overdrawn to that that extent, so far as our books show. The Finance Committee. The only time we were overdrawn that I can remember, was to the amount of $30,000, that was in 1872, and it was only for a few days. There never was a month that we did not have a balance in our favor, and a long balance, too. Sometimes $30,000. I'll show you how our deposits ran. This bank book show how our deposits were: In June, 1873, our deposits there ran up to $206 000; in July, to $172 000; in August, to $168,000; in September, to $160,000, and in October (when the bank closed), to $77,000. Why, sir, we kept the bank up with our deposits.

"Are there any differences between your books and the bank's?"

"Oh, yes. That has caused all the trouble. It was impossible to keep the thing straight with Grier, because he took our money, and would not give us credit on his books sometimes for days and weeks."

"Why, did you never suspect anything?"

"Well, no,—at least not for a good while, as we had confidence in the fellow. But by-and-by suspicions were aroused shortly before Grier disappeared—about three weeks before, and I had an investigation, which showed things to be wrong."

"I've heard of that—you mean the "Penitentiary joke."

"Yes, that's it. I met Grier one evening when he was intoxicated, and he talked freely of bank matters. He said he could go to the Penitentiary and nothing would save him—not all the money in Pittsburgh. And then he related that silly joke about being shoemaker and asked me what kind of a one I thought he'd make. Our book keeper Mr. Henny was with me and we both thought the matter queer. The next day I saw Grier, and he lied to turn it off by saying he "must have been crazy." I was suspicious, however, and had Mr. Henny commence an examination. We first discovered ourselves overdrawn according to the bank books, to the amount of $40 000 or $45 000 and by looking and found that over $26,000 deposited in three or four different sums had never been credited to us. When we told Grier about these he confessed to be surprised, and entered them upon subsequently. Altogether, I think the account is about square. All the dealings I ever had on account of Smith & Sons, with the Nation Trust Company, I am prepared to prove correct by our books, and every dollar they ever drew from the bank, either by check or notes, has been credited or accounted for."

"Grier speaks of an exchange of checks. What's that?"

"We did exchange checks, but that was all for the benefit of the Bank, these being the Bank's own up We never had the slightest advantage from that, and I stopped the exchange at last. We got tired of helping the Bank to our own detriment."

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BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

----Mr. Mather will not swim his trout in Pittsburgh.

----Pay your bills promptly is the way to make money plenty.

----Mayor A. P. Callow, of Allegheny, was improved in condition yesterday.

----The Oil City *Derrick* has been unfortunate this winter, having had its press room flooded twice already.

----Candidates willing to be sacrificed for the city's good, next month, are coming to the surface quite lively.

----The trial of the Titusville printers for conspiracy to injure the *Courier* is now in progress at Meadville.

----The Union Sunday School Convention will be held in Washington, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

----The Stanton avenue Commissioners leave for Washington this evening to examine the different wood pavements in that city.

----The decayed flooring that was discovered by Captain Ward in the lobby of the Select Council chamber is being replaced with good.

----Lancaster, Ohio, sent sixty-seven car loads of live stock to this city on Tuesday, and it wasn't a good day for live stock either.

----The will of Henry Killman, of Allegheny City, bequeathing all his property to his wife Barbara, was filed with Register Gray yesterday.

----Benjamin Schluck, who is charged with embezzling $500 by Mr. Siddle the brewer, was held for court yesterday by Deputy Mayor Nellile.

----Since the new charter has been signed several of our best citizens are talking about being candidates for the honorable position of Mayor.

----A fourth attempt was made on Wednesday evening to burglarize the dwelling of James Milligan at 105 Second avenue, but it was unsuccessful.

----Francis G. Todd, of Columbus, Warren county, Pennsylvania, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday.

----A land slide on the Oil City Railroad, between Titusville and Miller Farm station, detained the passengers on the late train all night, it raining furiously.

----Coroner McCallin yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of Mr. John S. Stewart, who was killed by a train at Brinton station. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

----The steamer Enterprise, with a fleet of coal barges in tow, struck the centre pier of the Beltaire bridge on Wednesday, losing three barges, and was left in great danger of capsizing. It is reported that a man was drowned.

----Some children playing with matches yesterday afternoon, set fire to some bed clothing in a house on Fountain, near the head of James street, Allegheny. It was fortunately discovered in time to prevent any damage.

----Bald's grocery store in Bellevue was burglarized on Wednesday night, and about fifty dollars' worth of goods and ten dollars in money taken. The store was in part of a dwelling out of the window, and thus affected an entrance.

----The new sewer on Thirty third street has caved in at the corner of Mulberry alley, caused by the late rains. The street is being graded, and the loose dirt settling upon it, it is believed, is the heavy hauling, has caused the sewer to cave in.

----The young Swede, Edward Holmgreen, who threw Charles Nilsson,, also a Swede, from the St. John's Hotel, in Titusville, the latter dying from the effects of the fall on the sidewalk, has been discharged by the Grand Jury, at Meadville.

----An Altoona female, the other day, took laudanum, in too large a quantity to be fatal, because an adolescent youth of the Mountain City took a fair one from Pittsburgh, and mar ried her, and returned to his home to live with her and be happy.

----A new strike was made on Tuesday on the Dougherty Farm, Petrolia, Jennings' well No. 30, reaching the sand, and commenced flowing freely. On the Patten Farm the well of Nesbit & Co. reached the fourth sand, and is now flowing considerably

----At half-past 6 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was struck from box 53, Third and Chestnut streets, Allegheny. It was caused by a smoke-house, belonging to a butcher on Chestnut street, burning. The damage done will amount to fifty dollars.

----Yesterday morning "Whisky" Little and "Shiney" Oyler were before Acting Mayor Butler on a charge of assaulting a lad, Charles Fargolf, with intent to rob him. The evidence not being sufficient to sustain the charge it was dismissed, and the defendants were fined each five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct.

----An adjourned meeting of the Mexican Veterans, will be held this evening; time, 7½ o'clock; place, Major Hope's headquarters, Diamond Market House (Third Story). All the members of the Monongahela Navigation Company: "Capt. B. L. Wood, collector and lockkeeper at lock No. 2, since 1856, departed this life on the 10th of August last. In his death the Company has lost one of its most intelligent and faithful officers, who, as yet possessed that integrity, and long continued services, had won the esteem and confidence of the Board, and the respect of those doing business upon the river."

----Yesterday morning, upon petition of Malcolm Hay, Esq., in behalf of John D. Scully, trustee, and J. W. Lake, an order was issued by Judges Sterrett and Collier, to look into and examine Curry and the officers of the International Building and Loan Association from transferring sixty shares of stock. A hearing will be had next Saturday.

----The organization of the Seventeenth ward, on Wednesday evening, was the sudden stopping of a wedding. A miss of fifteen summers was about to be married to a youth of eighteen, when an officer stepped in and arrested the fair damsel. The father had evidently got wind of the corrigibility against her, and yesterday she was committed to the House of Refuge by Deputy Mayor Nichols.

----The foundations of the new water works have been flooded by the rise in the Allegheny river, but no fears are entertained that they have been taken no damage will be done. Work has been suspended until spring, and some of the men who were employed there, it is said, are sadly in need of money which is due them, but can not be paid until the new Water Committee of Councils is appointed and the pay rolls examined and approved.

----Yesterday, Aronzo Ward was sent thirty days to the work house, by Acting Mayor Butler. That is all Ward thought he would get, but he is much more fortunate as for sentence. James Mc Coy, a South Side constable, made three informations against him: one charging him with larceny, also with carrying concealed weapons and with surety of the peace in offering divers threats. What sentence at the work house expires, he will be called upon to answer these charges.

----One evening during the recent strike of locomotive engineers, acting engineer Paisley took to Washington, from Pittsburgh, a cheap lot of engines, the property of the locomotive works, to be run next morning. The individual was not to be found next morning, and, as considerable difficulty was experienced in getting up steam, an examination developed the fact that soap had been placed in the bottom of the boilers in receptacles, and that suds were made instead of steam. A delay of two or three hours was the result.

PERSONAL.

***W. K. Nimick, Esq., is spoken of as a candidate for Mayor.

***Postmaster Negley left last evening for Washington on business.

***Maj. Joseph Dennison, it is said, will be a candidate for the office of City Treasurer next month.

***The following in relation to the late Capt. B L. Wood, a highly esteemed citizen of Port Perry, we take from the annual report of the Monongahela Navigation Company: "Capt. B. L. Wood, collector and lock-keeper at lock No. 2, since 1856, departed this life on the 10th of August last. In his death the Company has lost one of its most intelligent and faithful officers, who, as yet possessed that integrity, and long continued services, had won the esteem and confidence of the Board, and the respect of those doing business upon the river."

***William A. Hill, Esq., now of the city of Memphis, en route home from New York, where he had gone on a mission for the State of Tennessee, is spending a few days among his many friends in this city, where, it will be remembered by our older citizens, he was formerly a resident and Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States, and subsequently for a number of years a prominent banker.

We learn from Mr. Hill that he remained with his large family in Memphis during the prevalence of the late terrible malady, all happily escaping the scourge, which he says no description could exaggerate, that at least 25,000 out of a population of twice that number fled the city in dismay, and that the mortality among those that remained amounted in forty days to 2 500, or ten per cent. He thinks the sanitary measures now in progress under the auspices of an organized board of health, are such, that the yellow demon will not again get a foothold, or if it does, will be rendered comparatively harmless. We sincerely hope this expectation may be realized, and that our friend may be a large participant in the enterprise and growing prosperity of his adopted city.

A Complete Line of Winter Undershirts and Drawers

at from 20 to 50 cents on the dollar off at Macrum & Carlisle's, No. 27 Fifth avenue.

A Reputable Commission House.

We call the attention of our readers to the Commission House of Messrs. Law & McDowell of 52 Smith D amond, Allegheny, which is in every respect entirely worthy of patronage, as the gentlemen comprising the firm are possessed of every essential requisite necessary to secure the public confidence. Of good business qualifications, of the strictest integrity and careful attention to business, they have succeeded in securing a large and extended trade, both wholesale and retail, in Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce generally. Being in the immediate vicinity of the Allegheny market, they are enabled to dispose of goods consigned to their house, at prices more remunerative to parties than if located elsewhere. Orders promptly executed and careful attention give to consignments.

A Full and Complete Assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods

selling very low, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue. By purchasing here you will put your money where it will do the most good.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the National line steamer Italy at Liverpool; Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn at New York; Guoin line steamer Nevada at New York; N. G. Lloyd line steamer New York at New York; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Hermann at Southampton.

Snapp.

A new card game, at
GROVE & BAIR'S,
148 Federal street.
Allegheny.

At One-Half Their Former Value.

Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, and all other goods to be found in a well furnished trimming store, selling at one-half their former value, at Macrum & Carlisle's, No. 27 Fifth avenue.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

In the cross suit in which Samuel Stewart was prosecutor, Charles W. Provost was found guilty and Wm. Provost not guilty of assault and battery. In the case in which W. C. Stewart was prosecutor Samuel Provost was found not guilty, Stewart to pay the costs. In that in which James Provost was prosecutor, Samuel Stewart and W. C. Stewart were found not guilty, and the costs were divided; these cases were all tried on Wednesday and verdicts returned yesterday.

The first case taken up was that of Frederick Diffenbach and and Wm. Key, charged with attacking Louis Sandusky on the highway at East Liberty, in September last, and robbing him of a watch valued at $180. The case occupied the attention of the Court nearly all day. Jury out. Watson, Samuel and Wright Provost were next placed on trial for illegal liquor selling. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Printing,	Amos Sauer,
James Dillen,	Ida Stair,
Celia Burns,	Wm. Long,
John Wilkinson (2),	Samuel Long,
Jennie Gardner,	Louis Leth,
Thomas Sales,	Bridget Byers,
Frank Moree,	Samuel Miller,
Wm. McMillen et al,	Agnatius Klink,
Mary Ann Gracy,	John Smiker.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judges Stowe and Ollier.)

In the case of Barton & Keeny vs Young, action for the recovery of a horse, previously reported the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $27.

Wall vs Wall, an action in ejectment for half an acre of land in Forward township is still on trial.

In the case of Morton vs Lewis & Brawdy a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $1042. This was an action to recover on a bill of exchange.

In the cases of Cuthbert vs McGrady a verdict was rendered rendered for plaintiff for $223.93 in each case. These were an action for rent.

Trial List for To day.

135. Scheffer vs. P. V. & C. R. R.
144. Clark vs. Hertz, et al.
194. Wilhelm vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
188. Commonwealth for use vs. Herriott et al.
146. Hutton vs. Robbins & Jenkins.
4. Neal, Trustee vs. P. V. & C. P. R. Co.
12. Gem & George vs. Weaver & Co.
15. Williams vs. Carroll.
17. Tanner et al. vs. city of Allegheny et al.
23. O'Brien, administrator vs. McCauley.
24. Jones vs. Bolock.
26. Drake vs. Oatons.
27. Elliott & Burgess vs. Bain & Ablett.
29. McNeil & Bro. vs. Foster & Struthers.
32. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Hyde, Bradley & Co.
40. Hendrickson vs. Rees.
41. Blood vs. Lewis.
42. Crawford vs. Mulholland et al.
43. Taggart vs. Taggart.
45. O'Brien vs. Rhodes, Administrator.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing & Kirkpatrick.)

On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., John W. Ballie was admitted to practice in this court.

In the case of Phillip Swinderman vs. Peter Bolster, executor of August Williams, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $1,400.

Michael Teigle vs. A. L. Murphy; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $58.82.

James Owens vs. Wm. Espy, J. Harvey Robb, Harry McKinough, trustees of the St. Clair U. P. congregation; action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $90.45.

Bernard McQuillan vs. John Eanis and John Cunningham; action for damages caused by a defective water course. The Court ordered judgment of non-suit to be entered with leave for defendant to move the Court in banc to take off the same. Counsel for defense subsequently made the motion to take off judgment.

J. S. Brownlee vs. James Tibby. A jury was sworn in this case, and it will be continued to-day.

Trial List for To-day.

185. Voelker vs. Wallace.
187. Struck vs. Baldauf.
188. McCabe vs. McDermott.
189. Carney vs. Corcoran.
190. Ehlers vs. Sharp.
191. Riddle, Coleman & Co. vs. Bonner.
195. McMurtie vs. Dravo et al.

OUR RIVER INTERESTS.

Annual Meeting of the Monongahela Navigation Company—Reports of Officers—Receipts and Expenditures for 1873.

The stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the officers presented their annual reports. The President in his report says: The river has been higher and the freshets more frequent than for many years. On the 17th of February it rose higher than at any time since 1855. A number of locks were merged, one of them to the depth of 13 feet, causing considerable damage. The receipts were in excess of those of 1872 and would have been larger but for the strike of the coal miners. This occurred in June, since which time mining operations have been almost entirely suspended. The receipts to July 1st were $12,069 82 in excess of the corresponding period the previous year. A very large increase would have been reported had mining operations continued.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

From coal and slack	$111,983 50
Coke	4 749 25
Freight	80,364 91
Passengers	9,531 23
	$206,564 89

DISBURSEMENTS

New Construction	$ 5,865 31
Expenses	36,424 41
Repairs	46,958 16
Taxes	7,081 42
Interest	6,420 00
	$102,699 29

The report then says that Congress has been asked for $40,000 for the construction of a test chute at Dam No 1. Three or four feet of water will be added to the dam by such a chute. The projected canal from Cumberland via the Youghiogheny to Allegheny is referred to as the most feasible for heavy transportation.

The Cargo Inspector reported the receipts to be as follows: Receipts of Lock No. 1, $66,643-37; No. 2, $68,059 41; No. 3, $28,015 79; No. 4, $53,845 70; No. 5, $41,000; No. 6, $46,000 50. Total, $206,564 89. Number of clearances issued eastward, 4,125; number westward, 5,604; total, 9,629. Freight shipped eastward from Pittsburgh during the past year: Whisky, 21,000 barrels; timber, 8,328,322 feet; pig iron, 2,637 tons; fire clay, 4,468 tons; pit posts, 21900; sheep, 80; iron ore, 53,457 tons; classed freight, 32,557,380 pounds. Shipped westward from Pittsburgh: Sand, 627,400 bushels; coal, 10 349 barrels; wood, 1 399 cords; stone, 6 671 perch; staves, 25,125; posts, 4 680 brick, 4,699,200; sheep, 6 459; lumber, 326,000 feet; timber, 2,043,400 feet; classified freight, 11,395,100 pounds; passengers carried during the year through, 11,240, way, 46 527. Bushels of coal carried during the year, 55,113,495; coke, 3,163,500.

Mr. Wm. Bakewell, Treasurer, presented his report, showing the amount of receipts and expenditures for 1873, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance January 1, 1873	$ 28 073 48
Tolls	206,564 89
Interest	891 66
Gain on Purchase of bonds	390 00
	$235,920 36

EXPENDITURES.

New Construction	$ 5 865 31
Expenses	36,424 41
Repairs	46,958 15
Coupons paid	6 420 00
Tax on gross receipts	1 183 93
Tax on capital stock	4,518 97
Tax on interest